THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

July 5, 1947

ARMS FOR CHINA

AN EDITORIAL

Jap Land Reform Sabotaged

Hugh Deane

WATCH THE JAPS!

AN EDITORIAL

U.S. Missionary & Chinese Politics

By Watson Hadley

UN-CHINESE ACTIVITIES

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 106 PRICE CNC$5,000 NUMBER 5

Keep rolling with

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Sole Distributors:

THE CHINA MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 476

97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 13312

SHANGHAI

Keep Abreast Of Events... Subscribe To

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The leading English-language weekly in the Orient since 1917. Forthright and independent editorials coupled with a wide variety of articles from noted writers today keep the Review ahead—both in reader-interest and circulation.

Fill in the blank below today.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW,
160 Chung Cheng Road,
Shanghai, China.

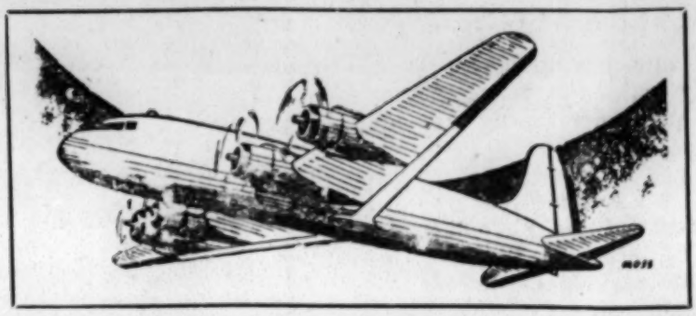
Please enroll me as a subscriber for .....months, for which I am remitting ..... herewith.

Name:.....

Street:.....

City:.....

(See subscription rates below index)



SAFETY
IS OUR
WATCHWORD

NEW LOW PASSENGER FARES

VIA

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY

SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG . .	US$ 95.
SHANGHAI TO MANILA	US$190.
SHANGHAI TO GUAM	US$250.
SHANGHAI TO HONOLULU . . .	US$615.
SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO .	US$750.

TWO FLIGHTS WEEKLY
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

For Bookings Contact:

William Hunt & Co.
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
53 Foochow Road
Tel. 18696

China Travel Service
420 Szechuen Road
Tel. 13450

ENGINEERING SERVICE

Heading each of our ten divisions is an experienced engineer, especially trained in his particular field. If you have projects or problems falling into any of the ten following categories, consult us:

Automotive
Industrial and Agricultural
Machine Tool
Metals and Chemicals
Mining and Construction
Power (Electrical)
Power (Hydro)
Process Plant Engineering
Railway and Transportation
Textile Equipment and Supplies

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY
FED. INC. U.S.A.

53 FOOCHOW ROAD SHANGHAI
1 POO TOO ROAD NANKING

Cables:—WILHUNT"

Mark Your Radiograms

in writing or by typewriter . . . .

"Via RCA"

FOR

DIRECT RADIO TELETYPE SERVICE TO THE AMERICAS

(Cooperating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Sassoon Arcade, Nanking Road

Telephone 12558

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

SCAP, Beware!

To The Editor:

Your criticism of American militarists' maladministration in favor of Japanese enemies and their collaborators, detrimental to the allied friends, as carried in Hongkong's papers, was speaking also for thousands who were loyal to the Allies in the dark days of the war, but were kicked about after the liberation of this colony. Hongkong has been known as a paradise of collaborators. The Chinese representative in the Japanese Council is now the Chinese representative in the British Council. That is bad enough. Yet compared with the American occupied territories where ex-enemies and collaborators are now the real rulers protected by General MacArthur and his entourage, Hongkong is still the land of justice.

There was a letter in a recent copy of the *China Mail*, in which the Government is asked not to send collaborators to Japan as trade representatives. I wonder whether or not General MacArthur is tolerating such dissention in the Empire of the Mikado. General MacArthur is apparently creating a new Frankenstein monster who will kill its own creator as soon as it gains enough strength.

MOHEMAD FAKIR WALLAH.

Hongkong,
June 29, 1947.

Foochow Tragedies

To The Editor:

From June 16 to June 19 the greatest flood since 1937 happened here at Foochow. Several sources of rice, such as the districts along the upper bank of the Min River, were thoroughly prevented from transporting their rice here. The wicked merchants immediately seized the opportunity to raise the price of rice to CNC$580,000 per picul (160 catties).

Market prices are rising higher and higher, and living conditions here are going from bad to worse, so that all the inhabitants, including those who depend on their salaries, are hardly able to exist. Madame Hsu Chun-mei, the inspector of the Fukien Provincial Education Department, and Madame Chen Peng, of the staff of the Police Bureau, both attempted suicide recently. Chen Peng threw herself into the river four times but was saved. Moreover, on June 15, a teacher of the primary school by the name of Ling Hi gave up the ghost by taking 20 pieces of hypnotic drugs.

HUANG KWANG-YU.

Foochow, Fukien,
June 21, 1947.

Yunnan's Ores

To The Editor:

I have been in Kunming for more than seven years and am familiar with a number of episodes which have occurred. After reading the article on the Yunnan People's Corporation in the June 21 issue of the *Review*, I would like to make a few supplementary remarks in relation to that concern.

The alleged purpose of the establishment of that so-called people's corporation is to dig a subway so that Yunnan

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell
(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

John W. Powell, *Editor & Publisher*

Assistant Editors
Marion Barney
Urii Sdobnikov
Elizabeth Purcell
Fang Fu-an, *Financial Editor*

Contributing Editors
Lin Wo-chiang
Charles J. Canning
C. Y. W. Meng
Edward Rohrbough
Ben Y. Lee
Leo Rissin
J. R. Kaim
Frank L. Tsao
Tseng Yu-hao
Shen Chien-tu
James L. Stewart

Correspondents
Jefferson Cath — *Canton*
Van Shih-ching — *Chengchow*
Tong Chun-cho — *Chengtu*
Chen Fu-sheng — *Foochow*
Duncan Lee — *Honan*
Mark M. Lu — *Kaifeng*
Peter S. W. Wang — *Kunming*
Isabella Mong — *Shantung*
S. E. Shifrin — *Tientsin*
Anna Ginsbourg — *Hongkong*
C. Y. Hsieh — *London*
Joseph P. Lyford — *New York*
Jacques Decaux — *Paris*
Ngiam Tong Fatt — *Singapore*
Hugh Deane — *Tokyo*

A. L. Meyer, *General Manager*
F. K. Chao, *Business Manager* Chen Pang-cheng, *Circulation Manager*

Index for July 5, 1947

Editorial Paragraphs

Arms For China 129
Watch The Japs!—I 130
Un-Chinese Activities 130
World Trade 131
Relief And Rehabilitation 132
Rate Increase 133

Special Articles

The New Tangku Harbor & Improvement Work On The Hai Ho And Taku Bar ..... *Ing. A. Tritthart* 134
Japanese Landlords Sabotage Lagging Agrarian Reform ..... *Hugh Deane* 136
The Tin Industry In Yunnan ..... *C. Y. W. Meng* 136
UNRRA's Power Plant Program In China ..... *M. C. Sodano* 138
Veteran American Missionary & Sino-American Politics ..... *Watson Hadley* 140
Twilight Of Vice—XI. Tragedy Of Addiction ..... *Pao Yue* 142
Reds Versus Religious Freedom ..... *Rev. Patrick O'Connor* 143
New Economic Regulations Awaited ..... *S. E. Shifrin* 145
All-Round Price Jumps Recorded 146

Departments

Letters From The People 121
25 Years Ago 133
Business Foot-Notes 146
News Of The Week 147
What U.S. Papers Say 148
What Chinese Papers Say 149
Who's Who In China 149
New Books Of Interest 150

	Three Months CNC$	*Six Months* CNC$	*One Year* CNC$
Shanghai & China Outports	65,000	130,000	260,000
China Outports (airmail)	81,000	162,000	324,000
Hongkong	70,000	140,000	280,000
Hongkong (airmail)	86,000	172,000	344,000
U.S.A. and other Foreign Countries	—	US$5.00	US$9.00

Price per copy: CNC$5,000.
Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai **Telephone: 14772**

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

All editorials, text and other material in the weekly issues of the China Weekly Review is copyrighted under certificate of registration No. 9953 issued by the Ministry of Interior of the National Government of the Republic of China.

provincial property may avert taking-over by the Central Government.

Besides the self-elected members, this corporation is now in the hands of the government officials. I wonder very much whether a military expert or a politician who has once served in an important capacity in the government service, can be miraculously changed into an intelligent person overnight. The government principals are always involved in widely different and absolutely non--related occupations simultaneously. They never care about their ability, experience, time, fitness, etc. I agree very much with Miss Shih's ideas about appointing people of real ability to this firm. Although the present condition of the corporation has not yet been well clarified, people still have great hope for it.

It is very fortunate that Yunnan province has immense deposits of such ores as aluminum and tin. Many experts have suggested the development of light metal smelting in this province, and it is worthy of consideration as a large project for the corporation.

Bauxite, aluminum oxide with two molecules of water of hydration, is the main raw material of aluminum, and it has been found in vast quantities along the mountain extending from Kunming to Fuming. The Yunnan bauxite when analyzed was found to contain higher aluminum oxide and lower iron and silicon than that in Kweichow and Shantung. Another ore, cryorite, which is used for fusing the bauxite in electrolysis process, has been found near Yangtsonghai, and the deposit is extremely large.

Electricity is used in P.L.T. Heroult's process (patented in 1887) of isolation of aluminum. It is learned that there is residual electricity from Kanyuan hydrolytic electricity works, and there are many water sources in this province not yet developed.

A thorough investigation should be conducted, and foreign cooperation requested, and a brisk future will evolve from the gloomy present.

JAZZ.

Kunming, Yunnan,
June 24, 1947.

Iron Curtain

To The Editor:

My hat off to your eye-opening editorial on "Time and Chen Li-fu" of June 7, because the CC Clique is actually China's "Iron Curtain." China's "Iron Curtain" is not only competing with Stalin's "Iron Curtain" in ruthlessness but also competing with Stalin in making the USSR one of the two deciding forces in world affairs. Let me quote what I wrote to one of my old professors at Evanston, Ill., about Henry Luce on May 28 of this year: "Please don't read Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce's version of China because they think that 'man can live on bread alone.' I am afraid that the Luces are self-contradictory because they have been anti-Stalin's 'Iron Curtain,' on the one hand, but pro-Chen Li-fu's 'Iron Curtain' at the same time. What a comi-tragedy of their cupidity and of their 'little learning being dangerous!!!'"

For instance, Henry Lee's article on "Behind the Demonstrations of Nanking's Students" pointed out clearly that the CC Clique instigated the recent students' demonstrations against Chu Chia-hua in particular, and against the Political Science Clique head, Chang Chun, in general. But the KMT Government shamelessly placed the whole blame on the Communists' shoulders.

I am sure that your editorials will prevent the U.S. reading public from being hoodwinked by the American press on China.

CHINESE JOHN BAPTIST.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
June 23, 1947.

Justifying Cain

To The Editor:

In a feudal, bureaucratic and semi-colonial country like ours, law, enforced at the point of a bayonet and suspended beautifully from the lips of fascist henchmen, is torn into pieces instead of being consolidated. Though the power of government has passed from one warlord to another, after the founding of the Republic, the law is unchanged: it being a means of effecting or inspiring awe among the masses with the help of different instruments of force so as to wipe out all demonstrations, parades and representations.

It strips off civil liberties instead of giving or maintaining them. It pollutes truth and justice by heralding the powerful few as orthodox and rightful and therefore free from any criticism or judgment. It justifies Cain by proclaiming his bloodstained hand not red at all. It gives a dog an ill name and hangs him. It turns an offender into a defendant and a victim into a criminal. It brings in a verdict of "not guilty" upon the murderer on the grounds that an assassinated person must be an assassin.

A "republican" and "democratic" law of the Chinese nation is but a wolf in lamb's skin that wins tender sympathy and continuous assistance from the Christian Uncle Sam so long as the latter takes it at its face value and ignores the tragedies and sufferings of the people in general. Unless the civil war and starvation and, most of all, American loans are put to an end, there will be no hope of amending such a law, which, I am afraid, is fostering more and more aweless and lawless citizens whom history will rightfully transform into awfully lawful ones under another satisfactorily good, liberal, democratic law of tomorrow.

P. L. C.

Shanghai,
June 27, 1947.

SAVE LIGHTERAGE

Instruct Shippers in the United States to Route Every Shipment

via

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

All Vessels of These Lines Dock at the K. M. A. ZA WHEI KONG WHARF

SHANGHAI SIDE

United States Lines Company
GENERAL AGENTS

17 THE BUND - - - - - - - TELEPHONE 15067

Old Scandal Renewed

To The Editor:

With the dismissal of Administrator-General Chen Yi from Formosa and the subsequent appointment of Dr. Wei Tao-ming to the post of Chairman of its reorganized Provincial Government, the recent infamous February 28th Incident is supposed to have closed its curtain in accordance with the basic principle of leniency and consideration pronounced by both President Chiang Kai-shek and Minister of National Defense Pai Chung-hsi. Because of the ascendancy of the Political Science Clique in the Executive Yuan, the loss of face of Chen Yi, a leading member of the clique, has been the worse. However, Chen Yi on leaving his coveted post was astute enough to leave sufficient henchmen in the key posts controlling the finance, the garrisons, the banks, the factories and the newspapers; so much so that Wei Tao-ming, helpless and powerless, has had to run an almost impotent administration ever since he assumed his new role.

As the old friction between government and people is reviving and as the difference between new and old incumbents are multiplying, Chen Yi's henchmen, both mainlanders and natives, lose no chance to renew their efforts to reinstate Chen Yi by laying the whole blame for the Incident on the people, seeking eventually to drive Governor Wei to bay. In accordance with the principle of leniency and consideration they have ostentatiously appeased the masses of the people by starting the so-called New Cultural Movement, eulogizing every virtue of the former Governor, elaborating submission to despotic authorities and acquiescence in official arrogance as royal roads to liberation and reconstruction, and denouncing as traitor, self-seeker, communist or separatist anyone who had criticized the corruption and inefficiency of Chen Yi's rule.

During the Incident Chen Yi promised the people there would be no retaliation. But as soon as reinforcements from the mainland started pouring into Formosa from three directions, on and after March 8, he suddenly turned the tables and accused certain "communists" of attempting to raid the banks in Taipeh and certain "desperadoes" for attempting to storm the Taipeh Garrison Headquarters as well as Keelung and Kaohsiung fortifications. Following his example, many of his henchmen took personal revenge. A Formosan procurator named Wu Feng-ch'i, because he had indicted certain corrupt police of the Taichung District Court, was kidnaped; the Police Chief of the City of Taipeh by the name of Chen Sung-chien, a native of Kiangsi, because he had punished certain corrupt officials was cast into jail but later released by Admiral Kwei Yung-ching, who guaranteed his innocence.

Meanwhile, a new process of extortion and take-over appeared. Lin Tsung-hsien, a member of the PPC and a man of considerable wealth, charged with harboring rioters, has been kept in jail. Chen Hsin, president of the Taiwan Trust Company and of the Ta Kung Industrial Development Company, condemned as a participant in the recent riot was arrested and allegedly killed. All at once his trust company was incorporated into the Hua Nan Bank by its Governor, Liu Ch'i-kuang, formerly a Communist but later a Nationalist working as Chen Yi's SS director. The Ta Kung Industrial Development Company has gradually been dismembered, too.

Likewise, Lin Mou-sheng, President of *Min Pao* (Popular News), and Wang Tien-ting, President of *Jen-min Tao Pao* (People's Daily Guide), were arrested during the four days of terrorism (March 9-12) and reportedly killed. Subsequently their respective chief editors, Chen

5
55

The "555" clock respects no position: it will work at any angle. No matter how the minute-hand is shifted, you will soon find it perfectly adjusted.

Manufacturers:

China Clock & Watch Works, Ltd.

980 ZIKAWEI ROAD, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 70350

中央航空公司

CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Regular plane service to the following points, carrying Passengers . . . Mail . . . and Cargo.

Nanking
Hankow
Chungking
Kunming
Sian
Lanchow
Suchow
Tihwa
Tsingtao
Tsinan
Peiping
Shihchiachwang
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
Bangkok

For Particulars, Please Apply to

Ground Floor, Astor House Hotel Bldg.,
2 Ta Ming Road, Shanghai
Telephones 40499 & 42255

Wang-cheng and Su Hsin, were allowed to leave the island, but lo! on the eve of their return trip their names appeared on the list of the names of 30 so-called first rank leaders of internal disturbances announced on June 5 by the Taiwan Provincial High Court. During their absence their papers were taken over and reorganized under the auspices of Liu Chi-kuang, Lin Ting-lih and other henchmen of Chen Yi.

As to the 30 scapegoats, according to the *Ta Kung Pao* of June 9, the list had been prepared by the Taiwan Provincial Garrison Headquarters and submitted to the High Court for their arrest and trial. Originally it had been intended to keep it secret, but as many an innocent person had fallen a victim to extortion, the paper continued, the local authorities decided to publish the names, including one already in custody and six allegedly arrested (actually already killed) during the state of emergency, as follows:—

Kuo Kuo-chi, LL.B., Meiji Univ.; Member of Provincial Council.

Chiang Wei-ch'uan, Taiwan College of Commerce; Chairman of Taipeh Chamber of Commerce.

Hsieh Hsueh-hung (Miss Snow Red Thanks, Moscow Chung-shan Univ.) proprietress of a Taichung provision store.

Chang Ching-chuan, Taiwan College of Commerce; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Pai Cheng-chi, Yokohama Institute of Technology; engineer.

Lu Pai-hsiung, Taiwan College of Commerce; private businessman.

Teng Chin-fa, Taiwan College of Technology; Manager of Ta-ming Press.

Liao Chin-ping, Normal School; journalist.

Pan Chü-yuan, Normal School; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Lin Jih-kao, B.A., Shanghai Univ.; Member of Provincial Council.

Lin Liang-tsai, B.C., Doshisha Univ., private businessman.

Wang Wan-teh, Japan College of Communications; engineer.

Pan Chin-hsin, B.A., Shanghai Univ., secretary, Taiwan Tea Merchants' Association.

Su Hsin, Tokyo College of Foreign Languages; Chief Editor, *People's Daily Guide*.

Hsü Chun-ching, LL. B., Central Univ., Japan; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Wan Tien-ting, B.C., Waseda Univ., Member of Provincial Council; President, *People's Daily Guide*.

Li Jen-kuei, Technical School; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Huang Chao-sheng, M.D., Tokyo Imperial Univ.; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Chen Wu, Normal School; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Wang Ming-kuei, Agricultural School; schoolmaster.

Chen Wang-cheng, Normal School; Chief Editor, *Popular News*.

Lin Lien-tsung, LL. B., Central Univ., Japan; Member of Provincial Council; Delegate to National Assembly.

Lo Sui-yuan, Tokyo Teachers' College; Member of Taipeh City Council.

Chen Chuan-ti, Agricultural School; real estate agent.

Chen Sui-an, Normal School; schoolmaster.

Chen Chung-cheng, Tokyo College of Commerce; private businessman.

Chang Wu-ch'ü, Taiwan College of Agriculture; agricultural expert.

Yen Chin-hsien, B.A., Waseda Univ.; Member of Provincial Council; Delegate to National Assembly.

Liao Wen-ih, Ph.D. in *Chem. Eng.*, Ohio State Univ.; Member of PPC.

Liao Wen-kuei, Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago; teacher and writer.

From the above every reader can easily conclude that these 30 people represent the cream of the Formosans, each one

NOTICE

This Company wishes to announce that, for the further convenience of its Subscribers, telephone bills may also be paid from June 30, 1947 at

BANK OF CHINA—SIKONG ROAD OFFICE
1142, SIKONG ROAD (FERRY ROAD)
Office Hours: Week days — 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays — 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Except Sundays and Holidays

as well as at the Bank's following local Offices that have already been acting as the Company collection agencies:

Shanghai Branch
23, Chung Shan Road East (The Bund)
Nanking Road (West) Office
801, Nanking Road West (Bubbling Well)
Hongkew Office
894, Szechuen Road North (North Szechuen Road)
Lungmen Road Office
130-136, Lungmen Road (Marco Polo)
Lin Sen Road (Central) Office
624-630, Lin Sen Road (Avenue Joffre)

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
232 Kiangse Road Telephone No. 94090

CONNELL BROS. CO., LTD.

Established 1898

Importers & Exporters

149 Szechuen Road, Shanghai Tels. 16833-2-1

Head Office: **San Francisco**

Branches:
New York Bombay Tientsin

Affiliated Companies:
CONNELL BROS. CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.
Hongkong and Saigon

CONNELL BROS. CO. (MALAYA) LTD.
Singapore and Penang

CONNELL BROS. CO. (PHILIPPINES)
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

well educated and well established professionally at present. There are seven Members of the Taipeh City Council, five Members of the Provincial Council, two of the five being concurrently Delegates to the National Assembly, and one elected Member of PPC; while nearly half of them hold academic degrees. Wang Tien-ting and Chiang Wei-chuan are able leaders in business circles; Su Hsin and Cheng Wang-cheng are well-liked journalists; Huang Chao-sheng is a successful Doctor of Medicine; Lin Lien-tsung is a successful lawyer; Yen Chin-hsien, owner of several mines; Liao Wen-ih, formerly Professor of Chemical Engineering, National Chieh-kiang University, at present an engineer and businessman; while his elder brother, Liao Wen-kuei, formerly a Central Military Academy Political Training Officer and a Professor of Philosophy and Political Science in the National Central University and other schools, is the English translator of Han Fei-Tzu's Complete Works and author of numerous writings on Philosophy and Politics in Chinese, English, Japanese, and French. The queerest thing is that the Liaos actually sailed from Formosa aboard the same boat the *Chungkking*, as Admiral Kwei Yung-ching, on February 24, four days before the so-called February 28 Incident, without any foreknowledge of it, but nevertheless are regarded as leading participants in it!

In Formosa candidates for Delegates to the National Assembly and Members of both the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan are scheduled to register in July in order to join the election campaign in August or September. In view of the fact that these people will most probably appear to contest the elections with Chen Yi's henchmen, it is no surprise that the autocrats would by every possible means deprive the democrats of every civic right—at least for the time being.

Thus, the reorganized government of Formosa seems to show only face value—the calm on the surface underneath which a new storm is in the making. It has been expected that through the dismissal of Chen Yi and the appointment of Wei Tao-ming despotism would be replaced by democracy and anarchy by legalism. As a matter of fact, though Chen Yi is gone, his shadow hangs over all key positions as still occupied by his henchmen, who have been practicing retaliation against their critics and are no doubt aiming at the restoration of their master. A more drastic change is necessary therefore.

FORMOSAN LEAGUE
FOR RE-EMANCIPATION.

Hongkong,
June 15, 1947.

Why No Freedom?

To The Editor:

This is my first letter to you, and I must write because my heart is almost broken by the manner of the secret policemen who are always before my eyes—disagreeable, ugly, rough and cruel. They have arrested our classmates in the dark; although one of the men whom they arrested is a frank and good man, they added a red hat and on this pretext he was taken.

I want to cry out with all my might: Why have the Chinese people no freedom in this democratic time and why does the Central Government give the people no security?

We are Chinese; we have the right to oppose the Chinese Civil War, so we act instead of merely talking, but we get into trouble and are beaten.

CHANG HUAI-YU.

Chungking,
June 29, 1947.

$800,000 Per Picul!

To The Editor:

I wish to express some of my sentiments on your editorials, "Crying for Peace" and "Student Crisis" in a recent issue. Civil war is still progressing and the country is on the brink of serious disaster. We are struck by the instability of Chinese society, a society in a state of military, political and economic confusion. Neither the KMT nor the CP has been able to defeat the other by military force. "Rural bankruptcy," "peasants' revolts," "rice riots," "starvation and suicide" are the lot of the innocent and ignorant people, while the intellectual class call for "anti-hunger," "anti-civil war," "educational reforms," etc.

It is obvious that with the exception of a minority of warlords, capitalists, fascists, millionaires and secret agents, all the Chinese people want peace. The former have sufficient capital to spend on the civil war and neglect entirely the economic welfare of the people in general.

A recent occurrence in Kangting is an instance. A farmer's wife, whose husband was well-to-do in wartime, found herself unable to continue to suffer from the mad inflation of commodity prices (rice is sold for nearly CNC$800,000 per picul here), and took her two sons and committed suicide by drawning in the Kangting River. She simply could not bear to see her two sons crying from hunger. She preferred death to starvation. The people are innocent; it is the

"via CGRA

WRITE "via GLOBE"

on your radiograms

for

BETTER SERVICE

To indicate a preference for an American "routing" on your radiograms, it will now be necessary to WRITE or TYPE in the words "via GLOBE" as shown above.

New forms will be issued by the CGRA offices either upon telephone request or request in writing.

We regret the inconvenience, but assure you a moment of your time in writing in

"via GLOBE"
will be worthwhile, for
"via GLOBE"
will continue to mean better service.

GLOBE WIRELESS LIMITED

51 Canton Road, Shanghai Telephone 15036

Via GLOBE

government which must bear the responsibility.

We admire Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principles of people's livelihood and Roosevelt's four freedoms, particularly "freedom from want," which calls for the promotion of the welfare of every individual, including the material things of life, such as food, clothing, shelter and warmth. In short a minimum standard of living. Still more, education and cultural pursuits are important. But, alas, the majority of Chinese cannot even maintain the minimum standard of living.

S. H. S. LIN.

Kangting, Sikang,
June 10, 1947.

Prof. Fei's Writings

To The Editor:

With your permission, and through your valuable space, I should like to express my desire of collecting the works of my late eldest brother, Professor Chien-Chao Fei, to all who were his teachers and friends.

My brother died of tuberculosis, heart failure and asthma (chronic) while at the National Wuhan University, Szechuen. We, like all of you, deplored his death greatly. A couple of months ago, fortunately, I received the address of Professor L. C. Martin in England. Last Tuesday, I got a package of papers from Professor Martin, consisting chiefly of articles written by my late brother and published in the *Manchester Guardian* in England.

I am really interested in all these papers, and I would like to have them printed in memory of my dear late brother. I would like to collect more of his works from anyone who is in possession of them. Any information I may receive will be very much appreciated. My address is:

Finance Bureau, Room 60, Shanghai Municipal Government, 209 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

JOHN C. FAY.

Shanghai,
June 23, 1947.

Hsuchow Incident

To The Editor:

Here, I shall tell you of an incident, a cruel incident, which would not occur in any other democratic nation in the world, but is an "ordinary event" in China.

We, the students of Kiangsu College, study our courses under very poor conditions: there are only a few volumes of books in our library and the equipment is even worse than it is in a middle school. Although we have Mechanical Engineering, Physics and Mathematics Departments, there is no machine shop or laboratory in our college. We have reached the unbearable limit and we are unwilling to waste our valuable time in this "name-only" college. Hence we demand a National University, for perhaps then we might share some of the CNC which is being used for the shameful civil war.

For this reason, we students decided to appeal to the Education Department, Nanking. Yesterday, at about 2 p.m., we collected at the railroad station. Chou Fu-hang, garrison commander at Hsuchow, telephoned us that if we kept in order there would be no incident. We, the innocent students, departed, depending on his promise, and waited for the 9.20 p.m. Peace Train.

Alas! Evil came to us suddenly and fiercely, for at about 5 p.m. gendarmes, soldiers and hired rascals rushed up to us as though we were in a battlefield, and with clubs beat us on our heads and bodies. Some cried out and some became unconscious, and even the girl students suffered greatly from all sorts of attacks, except brutal rape. Watches, fountain pens, CNC, were all confiscated!

At the time of writing, the whole college is still besieged, but the mails are allowed to pass freely. We know that seven fellow students are badly injured and 44 representatives are being detained in the General Headquarters of the Chinese Army, Hsuchow Branch. The total amount lost in this incident is said to have reached CNC$200,000,000.

According to a reliable report, this incident was created by our President Dua Ku-kwan, who wants to preserve his position. With the assistance of the army

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

POWER SHORTAGE SHANGHAI AREA

In various press and public notices it has been stated that there was an unsupplied demand for power amounting to 60,000 kW in Greater Shanghai area.

Since VJ day Shanghai Power Company and Western District Power Company have supplied approximately 93% of all electrical energy utilized in the Shanghai area. They have currently provided over 30,000 kW of demand within the franchise areas of:

Chapei Electricity & Waterworks Co., Ltd.
Chinese Electric Power Co., Ltd.
Pootung Electric Supply Co., Ltd.
Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai.

In order to meet these demands Shanghai Power Company has currently operated every generating unit within its own station. There has been no spare capacity, no opportunity to carry out maintenance except by dropping load. Operating upon that basis Shanghai Power Company has been producing more energy than at any time in its history, and with less than its pre-war generating capacity.

Further restrictions on demand are now required because of recent plant failures aggregating 29,000 kW.

It is estimated that these failures will be repaired and the units restored to service as follows:

2,000 kW	—	**July 5, 1947.**
15,000 kW	—	**July 9, 1947.**
10,000 kW	—	**August 5, 1947.**
2,000 kW	—	**December 31, 1947.**

These failures represent 17% of the prior capacity available.

With the approval of the Bureau of Public Utilities, Shanghai Municipal Government, during the periods above indicated it will be necessary for the various Electric Utilities serving you to reduce demands upon Shanghai Power Company by 17% of firm supply.

In the public interest the responsibility for such reduction of demand wlil be prorated upon the basis of the current demands supplies to consumers by each Electric Utility Company.

This type of failure may be anticipated to occur with greater frequency in the future, there being no fundamental solution until new or reconditioned plant be installed.

Approximately 50,000 kw of additional generating capacity should be ready for service about 1 year from now.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

July 2, 1947.

and hired ruffians he strikes against us heavily. Since the papers are silenced, I write to you and hope that we may see our appeal in the valuable columns of your *Review*.

H. T. P.

Hsuchow, Kiangsu,
June 22, 1947.

Prayer

To The Editor:

The somewhat exaggerated attack directed against the Reverend Abernathy in Tsinan is a mistake. Abernathy is one of the sincerest Protestant Christians I ever met. The Protestant Church, for principle's sake, orders public prayers for the heads of Governments as a matter of routine under the viewpoint of principle subordination to any government, whatever it may be.

Some Protestant reverends, such as the German pastor, Dr. Saifert in Tsingtao, have solved this problem while being compelled to pray for an anti-Christian government like Hitler's, in a rather ingenious way, praying for "our" people and "our" leader, but putting the accent upon the word "our," and in this way giving another meaning to the prayer.

Many pastors, moreover, do not want to appreciate a government they are praying for but rather (without saying so openly) pray for their enlightenment. It is rather a mistake for anyone to believe that a prayer is equal to a fully fledged appreciation of a government's activities, but usually it gives some chance to mean whatever the individual likes. There is nothing "shameful" about such an attitude.

N. PULVERMAHER.

Tientsin,
June 21, 1947.

History Repeated

To The Editor:

An international war is a curse. It brings nothing but death and destruction. What a foolish thing it is for nations to make war on one another! A civil war is still worse, for it is more foolish for compatriots to fight each other than to fight against those who are other than compatriots.

If a nation first takes an active part in an international war and then starts a civil war soon after the international war comes to an end, it is a sign that she has gone crazy. She is bound to perish. This is exactly the situation of China today. China is now like a mad man with a sword in his hand. She is liable to commit suicide. What a pity! Do we realize the danger? Do we really know what we are doing?

What is the use of a civil war? History can tell us. When the English and French first came to India 200 years ago, it happened that a civil war broke out between the two Nabobs, Chunda Sahib and Anaverdy Khan. The English took one side and the French took the opposite side. As soon as these Nabobs passed away, the English and the French encouraged their sons to keep on fighting. The civil war continued until India became a part of the British Empire.

We also know what happened in Spain 10 years ago. A civil war took place between the two parties. The Bolshevists supplied one party with guns and ammunition while the Fascists gave the other airplanes and bombs. The civil war was carried on fiercely, and it was the Spaniards who were killed and wounded while the foreign powers watched the contest.

History is repeating itself again in China. A civil war is raging between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in Honan, Shansi, Shantung and Manchuria as well as other parts of China. This is the greatest civil war that the world has ever seen and it is gradually spreading all over China. Myriads of soldiers are in motion and these soldiers, some of whom belong to the Kuomintang, some to the Communist Party, are all Chinese. Each day battles are fought and each day great numbers of Chinese are killed on both sides by weapons supplied directly or indirectly by the foreign powers who are working behind the scenes.

What are we going to do? Shall we keep silent as usual and wait until death claims us? We must find a way. Where there is a will there is a way. We are not in favor of the Kuomintang, nor do we sympathize with the Communist Party. In fact, we are tired of both of them.

This is the time for our intellectuals to rise up and organize a strong third party in conjunction with the business men, farmers, and laborers of our country and declare that we no longer want the civil war because it is detrimental to our national life. If necessary, it may be advisable for us to adopt the non-cooperation policy used by Gandhi against the English. We should pay no taxes until the civil war is stopped. True citizens of China should act before it is too late.

C. P. W.

Tungjen, Kweichow,
June 15, 1947.

Marriage

To The Editor:

On Saturday evening, old Hsü, old Huang and Dr. Lu sat in my room chatting merrily. Suddenly we heard a heavy

大通銀行

THE CHASE BANK

Affiliated With

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Shanghai Office:

99 Nanking Road Telephone 11440

Branches:

HONGKONG ◁▷ TIENTSIN ◁▷ PARIS

and quick step approaching and we guessed it was old Chiang coming. Immediately, old Chiang came in with a small teapot in his left hand and a cigarette in his right. Old Chiang, our clever and humorous colleague, had been keeping a bit quiet lately.

"Do you feel unhappy these days, old Chiang?" I asked, as I wondered at his haggard expression and heavy heart.

He did not reply, but sat down and looked at each of us and then smoked his cigarette thoughtfully. After a while he said, "Old Wang! I wonder how you can put up with such unbearable loneliness and work and study peacefully."

Then he drank some tea and continued, "The civil war has broken my beautiful plans to pieces. We often go the park to see the flowers and we know that the plants have to bloom prettily and bear good fruits for heredity. Every living plant or animal must give his life for the next generation. But we human beings find it not so easy to multiply as we planned. I am 32 years old now, as you know. The best years of my youth will soon be over. Shouldn't I marry and make my plans for the next generation?" He stated his sorrow and asked the question angrily. After a pause, he wrinkled his eyebrows and sighed a deep sigh.

"When I graduated from college," his voice became much lower than it had been a minute ago, "I worked in a military office. General Ho, the former chief of staff, commanded that lower officers would not be permitted to marry. Of course, it was hard to get a hearty meal during wartime, and under the slogan of "All give for the nation," we had to stand hardships. But we did expect a comparatively satisfactory life after the war. I was in the office for one year, until I could not bear the pangs of hunger, so I left for Chungking to teach in a middle school. At that time I made the acquaintance of several girls, but I found it difficult to feed myself and had no savings, so I was unable to marry one of them. I came back to my native place alone after V-J Day."

"Did you come in contact with the girls of your native place afterwards?" old Hsu asked.

"Of course," answered Chiang, "I took the opportunity of making friends with some of the girls living near my home, and I fell in love with one of them. But my mother was unable to afford marriage expenses, and I felt that I would lose face by asking my mother for marriage expenses as I had worked and lived independently for three years. Then, last autumn, I came to Peiping. But I have worked here for about a year and I am still living the dog's life I lived during the war. My loved one is still in my native place, and, probably, she, like my former girls, will marry another man at last."

"I think you could get married on your own salary now," said Dr. Lu, "Don't talk about the shortage of money. You know the group wedding ceremony which is held by the Municipal Government is a very economical way to be married, don't you?"

"The wedding expense is not the only expense," Chiang argued, "The husband should provide food and clothing for his wife, and must buy furniture and rent a room in which to live. And if we have a baby, how can I raise my child on such a small sum as I earn a month?"

"That's very sad," said old Hsu. "I read a story in the *Ta Kung Pao* a few days ago. There were a couple of lovers who were going to marry, and to get the money for the marriage expenses they took two curios from their homes and went to the city to sell them. They had been in the city for a week but no one wanted to buy the curios, and the couple were very disappointed. But at last the girl sold one of the curios for 20 rupees and they happily returned home. But the curio had been sold in such a way that the girl sold it with her virginity cheaply. How sad it is!"

"Is it for love," old Chiang asked in surprise, "To make money in such a way? I wonder."

"The people are becoming poorer year after year," said old Huang, "And we are getting older every year. Although age is an abstract noun, our hearts and appearances have been hurt greatly. A man or woman should marry when he or she arrives at a certain age, because physiologically and psychologically he or she needs to enjoy sexual life. But now we often meet single men in their thirties and single women in their twenties. These poor boys and girls do not wish to marry late, but lack of money forces them to part from their loved ones. How cruel is the society that persecutes us so sadly. What makes such a bad society? It is simply the civil war. So we should cry out: 'So that we may marry, we oppose the civil war!'"

CHIANG-YUAN WANG.

Peiping,
June 19, 1947.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1812

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 41 KIUKIANG ROAD

TELEPHONE: 11500

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, July 5, 1947 No. 5

Arms For China

SINCE last week's announcement that the American Government was selling 130,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition to China at approximately 10 percent of cost, speculation has been rife over the question of just what the sale means. It has been viewed both as a useless gesture of friendship for Nanking and as evidence of all out American support to the regime which is fighting Communism in China.

Actually, the sale itself appears to be of little importance except that it may portend a shift in American policy toward China. Its main practical value is the boost in morale which it gave Nanking and the Nationalist troops besieged by the Communists in Manchuria and North China. The amount of ammunition involved is small and probably would not amount to more than 100 bullets per Nationalist soldier if evenly distributed throughout the army. Further, it is at present stored within the United States and will have to be moved to the West Coast and shipped to Chinese ports such as Shanghai, from where it will have to be re-shipped or flown to the troops—a process probably taking several months. The cost of shipping from America to China ports has been estimated at US$3.00 for each US$1.00 worth of ammunition involved.

The accompanying announcement to the effect that China may now purchase privately ammunition and arms from individual American firms also is more in the nature of a morale lift than a practical aid. American arms manufacturers, we can be sure, are not in business for their health and certainly will extract every last penny they can out of Nanking. There is no doubt whatsoever but that they will require cash payment for any purchases. This will be little help for the foreign exchange short National Government.

What Nanking really needs is a large political loan which could be used to buy huge quantities of fighting equipment and which also could be used to attempt economic stabilization in the rear areas. However, to date there is no sign that such a loan is forthcoming. While Marshall and Truman may put their heads together and decide to sell surplus arms cheaply to China, they cannot give China a political loan—as the *Shanghai Evening Post* has pointed out—without the consent of Congress. "First it (the money) has to be authorized, and that is done by Congress; and then it has to be made available somehow, and again that is done by Congress." So far there is no indication that Marshall and Truman plan to ask Congress for such a loan and there is also no indication that Congress would grant it if asked.

* * *

AS we have said in the past, we personally are opposed to any United States action which prolongs the civil war in China. While we naturally sympathize with a regime that is fighting the spread of totalitarian political doctrines such as Communism, we at the same time are not convinced that a clearcut victory by Nanking would result in the type of government in China which we would approve. We are much more inclined toward the idea of letting the Chinese settle their own internal affairs. We do not believe that the possibility of compromise is past, and we also are willing to hazard the prediction that a compromise government composed of Kuomintang, Communist and other elements might come closer to our ideas of a democratic regime than anything else.

From a practical point of view we think any political loan to Nanking would be largely wasted. Such loans in the past have not been used in the most efficient manner possible. There is still much house cleaning needed in the national capital. A regime that continually yells for foreign help, that solves internal dissatisfaction by arresting students and newspapermen, is not a regime which deserves our unqualified support. If, behaving as it does, it gets further American aid, it is obvious that the reactionary elements which still exercise most of the control will consider their past actions justified. Only when a house cleaning has been effected and when some form of coalition has been achieved should the American Government and people come forth with extensive aid.

The Chinese people have been suffering greatly ever since they threw off the Manchu yoke and they certainly deserve a new deal. If for no other reason than their help in the last war, the American people are duty bound to help them. However, they are not duty bound to aid one regime or the other in the fighting of a civil war in which the real sufferers are those whom we are really interested in helping.

Easy Way Out

HOW To Solve The Civil War Problem.—*By Chow Shou-chang in the Ta Kung Pao.*

How about: And on the seventh day he rested?

* * *

First Things First

CHINA should redouble her efforts in instituting a democratic Government in China and in suppressing the Communist rebellion.—*Dr. Sun Fo, UP, June* 23, 1947.

Or, China should redouble her efforts in suppressing the Communist rebellion and instituting a democratic Government in China.

Watch The Japs!---1

(Editor's Note:— General MacArthur's assurances that all is well in Japan and that the Japanese are about to become more democratic than the Americans themselves is unconvincing in the light of independent reports. Our editorial of June 14, 1947, entitled, "Stop The Japs," outlined the reasons why they should be stopped before they again begin moving into China behind their goods, barbershops and geisha houses. Beginning with this issue, the REVIEW plans to carry at periodic intervals editorials on developments in Japan because this journal believes that unless Japan is thoroughly democratized and demilitarized, public opinion, especially Chinese public opinion, should be focused on Japanese events.)

ONLY three out of 67 Zaibatsu concerns have thus far been dissolved, according to a report by the Holding Companies Liquidation Commission, which, it will be remembered, is packed with Zaibatsu henchmen. This "mea culpa" coming from the octopus which has been charged with severing its own tenacles needs no further comment, with the exception, perhaps, of pointing out that in two months' time it will be two years since V-J Day.

SCAP declared on June 21, that Japan is "more disarmed psychologically than any other country in the world." Moreover, General MacArthur was bold enough to compare the "Japanese spiritual revolution" with the Magna Charta and the American Declaration of Independence, adding that he has great faith in the future of Japan.

Naturally, this should ease everyone's mind, considering that a concrete "Japanese spiritual revolution" has been achieved in the face of existing Zaibatsu, a thoroughly abstract phenomenon.

Russel Brines of *AP* quoted an American Major-General as saying: "If we pulled out, they would go right back to where they were, under control of their former masters."

May this be atavism? Or is it merely the non-psychological fact that the masters are exactly where they were before V-J Day, and waiting for the peace to be signed?

SCAP has acted dictatorially on four vital measures connected with Japanese resurgence: reparations, resumption of private trade, Antarctic whaling and phosphate mining on Anguar island. SCAP decisions were taken without consultation with any of the nations concerned, their protests were unheeded and ignored. Australia has launched stronger protests on the issues which concern her than has China on either the resumption of private trade or the repeated slicing off of reparations, although there can be no question as to what constitutes the greater menace to either country. The Chinese press, true enough, has been voluble in protest, but the official voice has been sorely lacking.

While SCAP inexorably leads the Japanese monopolies back into East Asian markets, Japanese diplomats and Government officials, including the highly versatile Tenno himself, put on an admirable pantomine for international simpletons.

Jap premier Tetsu Katayama climbs atop a soap box (Britons will undoubtedly feel satisfaction over this Hyde Park procedure) and for 15 whole minutes answers questions of the Japanese man in that particular street. For the first time in Japanese history, Hirohito plays his new elusive role of the "symbol of the state" and not as the previously billed "sovereign power," and we, as spectators, grieve that Immanuel Kant is not with us to conduct a first-hand exegesis of the difference.

We are convinced that unless the Japs are stopped, they will return with a vengeance and make their neighbors pay a hundred-fold for having been forced into this democratic exhibitionism. Meanwhile, so long as their goods will be allowed abroad at an early date, they don't mind performing.

No Holds Barred

DR. Fu Sze-nien, head of the history department of Academia Sinica, declared that the civil strife between the Government and the Communists is no longer civil strife.—*News Item.*
In fact, it long ago passed the bounds of all civility.

Un-Chinese Activities

AS Americans we are perhaps all too often pointing out different aspects of American life which we favor, and suggesting that China might do well to follow. Naturally we are prejudiced in favor of the American system of government and the so-called American Way of Life. Thus, we are usually pleased when Chinese individuals, groups or administrative organs announce that some new plan or idea is being imported from the United States.

However, we noticed an announcement in the local press about two weeks ago to the effect that one of the things we don't like in America was to be copied here. This is the notorious Dies Committee, now known in America as the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. Shanghai, it seems, is to have an Un-Chinese Activities Investigation Committee composed of members of the local City Council. Although we have been waiting for some further information about Shanghai's proposed committee, we have seen only the original *Central News* announcement which said the Committee will be the Chinese counterpart of the Dies outfit.

The Dies Committee was, and still is, a witch hunting organization which spends most of its time smearing people it suspects of having Communist sympathies. Frequently its irresponsible accusations are made without the slightest evidence and have resulted in innumerable cases of persecution. We remember one case in Washington during the early days of the war when Congressman Martin Dies gave a press conference at which he declared that he had found that a certain young woman employee in one of the government departments was a dangerous Russian spy receiving instructions and money from Moscow. Some time later—after official government investigation had cleared the

woman—Dies casually explained that it must have been a case of two women having the same name. However, Dies never publicly admitted that he was wrong. He did not give another press conference and dramatically announce his error, so many of this woman's friends throughout the United States undoubtedly never read the small two or three line story—if many papers even carried it—announcing that the charges had been disproved.

The foregoing story, we believe, is generally typical of the fashion in which the Un-American Activities Committee still functions. For every really Un-American person it turns up, many innocent ones may be permanently smeared. This naturally is the standard type of result one may expect from witch-hunting organizations set up by partisan politicians.

Until such time as the City Government's Un-Chinese Activities Committee goes into action, it is perhaps not fair to criticize it. However, a few points might be well considered before it gets under way. What is the standard by which local residents will be judged? What will constitute "Un-Chinese Activity?"

In the past the Chinese have—often to the foreigner's confusion — indicated a remarkable flexibility in their standards of judgment of a man's character. Opium dealers, bandits, warlords and various other disreputable elements sometimes mellow with the years, give up the anti-social activities of their youth and, in their wealthy old age, become public benefactors. Often they are considered the most respectable and venerable members of the community. This tolerance is sometimes most charming and practical, although from a strictly legal point of view it probably would not be considered quite correct. Continuing this line of thought, we really are at a loss to see how the Un-Chinese Activities Committee is to function. Perhaps it might be a good idea to put it into storage for a spell until the days of peace have descended and times are less hectic. We are certain that the city fathers who comprise the Council already have more than sufficient problems and duties to keep them busy and tax their strength.

World Trade

ONCE again the Republicans have demonstrated their inability to provide the enlightened type of leadership which America must have if she is to carry out her responsibilities to other nations during the difficult post-war period. One would almost be justified in saying that the Republicans, in control of Congress for the first time in more than a decade, have learned precious little in the interval.

Despite the fact that economists and other qualified observers, both in America and other countries, have pointed out for years the simple fact that the United States cannot continue to sell to the world without in return buying from her customers, the Republican leadership in Washington apparently proposes to go back to the ancient, depression-producing theory that the way for America to be prosperous is to sell everything abroad that she can, while at the same time erecting high tariff barriers to prevent foreign goods from reaching the American market.

Congress' most recent example of this outmoded type of thinking was the Wool Price Support Bill which President Truman vetoed last week. Wool, which is one of the least important American products, is not produced in particularly great quantities in the United States. In 1945, the last year for which figures are available, the U.S. produced 387,000,000 pounds, compared to the world production of 3,760,000,000 pounds. Further, the American wool crop, valued roughly at US$154,-800,000, becomes an almost insignificant part of the U.S. economy when one considers that in that year the national income stood at US$160,700,-000,000!

Why, one might easily ask, does Congress, particularly the Senate, become so exercised over the threat of cheap foreign wool? The reason is because wool is grown—uneconomically, at that—in only a handful of western states and to these sparsely populated areas it is a major business. Therefore, it is only natural that senators from wool growing states feel duty bound to do their best to promote the prosperity of their native states, regardless of whether or not the rest of the country is made to suffer in the process. Since all states have two members in the U.S. Senate, the western senators, actually representing only a very small population, have considerable influence and must be pacified by their colleagues on issues dear to their hearts.

Thus it is that a small group of western senators, elected by vested interest groups such as sheep ranchers and silver mine owners, are able to force the American public to support various enterprises which economically are unsound. If it were not for the many unfair advantages given U.S. wool growers, the industry probably would all but disappear. An internal price subsidy is maintained, ranchers are allowed to pasture their flocks upon government-owned grazing land at virtually no cost. Now, the Republican-dominated Congress would like to impose a high duty on imported wool. This would result in making more profitable the thoroughly artificial American wool growing industry and thereby benefit the special interests which elect senators—and representatives—from the western states.

This type of internal pressure politics, continually practised by American politicians representing various small, but powerful economic blocs, will neither aid the American people as a whole nor improve America's relations with the world.

The wool bill was particularly embarrassing to the administration because it came at a time when the U.S. Government was participating in the Geneva conference called to discuss the reduction of tariffs and other artificial barriers to the free flow of trade. If Truman had not vetoed the bill, it might well have torpedoed the conference and certainly would have lessened American prestige abroad.

ANOTHER recent example of economic pressure from a special interest group was the statement by Frazier Bailey, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, in which he urged Congress not to sell any further surplus ships to foreign countries because then foreign nations could more easily compete with American shipping. Mr. Bailey apparently would prefer to see surplus ships—paid for by the American taxpayers—rotting in the harbors rather than have the Government and the average taxpayer get a little financial relief by selling them.

The American shipping industry as a whole is another outstanding example of how the American public is made to pay through the nose because a special interest group—unable to compete in the world market—pressures the U.S. Government into subsidizing it. Almost since the Clipper Ship days American shippers have run second and third best to foreign operators. The entire blame, of course, cannot be placed upon the owners, although frequently management has been revealed as inefficient. Labor, for the past decade or so, has been one of the major factors contributing to the expensive and inefficient operation of American ships.

There is, though, one particularly valid point which U.S. ship owners can bring up in their defense. That is the need for an adequate shipping industry to be available in times of national crises, such as war. While such an argument is a pretty convincing one, the matter is open to question as to whether or not endless heavy subsidies and special privileges—all at the expense of the taxpayers—are justified.

* * *

THE time has come when the American public has to realize that the United States cannot proceed along an entirely nationalistic path, which all too often in the past has been for the specific benefit of various special interest cliques rather than for the broad national self interest. In the past powerful pressure groups could make the American public support their economically unsound activities because what America did internally and externally was not of paramount importance to the rest of the world and because the country was so rich that, even when robbed a bit here and there, the average American still had a standard of living far above his cousin abroad.

In these days when the nations of the world are becoming more and more inter-dependent, the United States must realize that it frequently will have to alter its plans and attitudes so that it can live amicably with the rest of the world. If the United States is not prepared to aid needy nations, there is likely to be chaos in many parts of the world. A selfish, unmindful attitude could even provoke another war.

One of the essential things the United States must do is to buy a large part of the surplus merchandise of many nations. This is the only way countries such as China, Britain, France, and many others can be put on their feet in a sound and permanent manner. Continued loans will not do the trick, because if the economically unbalanced nations cannot export their products to the largest potential buyer in the world, how are they ever to improve their internal economies and how are they ever to obtain the necessary U.S. dollars to pay off their indebtedness to us?

If this means eventual elimination of several of our unprofitable home industries, such as wool and silver, for example, we must make the sacrifice. Loss of the 160 million dollar wool industry would be a blessing in the long run if it resulted in increased prosperity in Australia, cheaper wool for the American public and proportionately greater trade between Australia and America, with the increasingly closer economic and social ties that would be certain to follow.

Relief And Rehabilitation

WITH famine in Kwangtung and various other sections of China again imminent, the people in non-famine areas of China, as well as the people in foreign lands, are once again being asked to contribute for the relief of China's needy.

Unfortunately there is nothing new in reports of famine and destitution in China. Such calamities are almost yearly occurrences and, until some basic reforms are effected within the country, apparently will continue to be so.

UNRRA, with its multi-million dollar relief and rehabilitation program, has come and gone. While one can find many faults with UNRRA, there is no denying that it has done a remarkable job in many respects; it has enabled some areas to speed up their rehabilitation and has undoubtedly saved countless thousands from starvation. However, if more—or perhaps the same people—are not to perish this year, next year, and each succeeding year thereafter, there will have to be more and more UNRRAs.

It appears to us that the time has come for the governments and the peoples of the nations which earmark a yearly dole for China to make a decision. Either they must resign themselves to continuous charity contributions, or they must work out a long range plan whereby China can be put upon her feet in such a fashion that she can stay there. The latter idea, of course, would require the sincere and enlightened cooperation of the Chinese Government. While this was in some measure the general plan of UNRRA, it is now obvious that UNRRA has not been able to accomplish this.

The main problem is that China under present conditions is a marginal land at best. The country simply does not produce enough commodities in any line to give the people a higher standard of living than the present one, which, to all intents and purposes, is about the same as it was several hundred years ago. Technical improvements in agriculture and industry must be made if China is to go along with the rest of the world toward an ever rising standard of living.

Another factor is that China cannot afford the luxury of continuous civil war. Each militarist, during the warlord days, claimed that he was trying to unify the country and put an end to the internal disturbances. Now it is the Kuo-

mintang and the Communists, each claiming that there would be peace if it were not for the obstructionist tactics of the other. One way or another, the conflict must halt before there can be any appreciable improvement in the people's livelihood.

Once the country becomes peaceful, one of the major requirements for setting the economy right will have been achieved. In a period of peace there should be no recurrences of events such as have happened recently in famine areas when the people were given relief rice one day and then forced to supply military rice the next.

One thing all should realize is that the necessary industrial and agricultural improvements required to lift China from its marginal existence will also lift China from feudalism and undoubtedly will effect changes in the country's social structure. The old relationships between peasant and landlord, between worker and employer will have to change. Many of the present revered Confucian concepts of the "relationship" of things will have to be scrapped. The changes will perforce be great and doubtless will be unpleasant to many, but they must come if China is to cease being the world's poor cousin—and if China is to once again exist as an independent and sovereign state among the nations of the world.

Rate Increase

IT is with regret that the editors have been forced to increase the price of the *Review* to CNC$5,000 per copy. As other business firms, we are affected by the rapid spiraling of operating costs such as printing, labor and materials.

Since resuming operation nearly two years ago we have endeavored to hold the line as much as possible, always delaying each increase in the price of the *Review* until it became absolutely necessary. As it is, all of our expenses, except for a few items such as newsprint which are obtained upon the blackmarket, are based on the cost of living index, while we have never attempted to fix our sales price or our advertising rates upon this index. Although a newspaper, like all other business enterprises in a capitalist society, presumably is supposed to show a profit on investment, the *Review* for many years has been run upon a nearly profitless basis. Prior to Pearl Harbor, Japanese pressure, such as the banning of the *Review* from the mails in Jap-occupied areas, kept us in the red most of the time. Since the war, the generally poor economic conditions in China, plus lack of advertising support from the Chinese and foreign community as a whole, has made operation definitely unprofitable.

In setting forth our position, we do not mean to be complaining, we are just stating a few simple facts. We realize fully that our editorial policy has in considerable measure led to our unprosperous condition. However, if the choice is forced upon us, we prefer to continue as we are and shall do so as long as it is at all possible. In all honesty we must say that no one, either Chinese or foreigner, has ever seriously threatened us in any manner because of what we have said. It is merely that we detect an obvious lack of enthusiasm in certain quarters and, at times, have suspected a bit of antagonism.

We appreciate the support of our several thousands of loyal readers—whose ranks grow with almost each issue—and our small list of faithful advertisers. We regret that our dependence upon both groups is so heavy and that both our sales price and our advertising rates again have to be raised. They can be sure that these periodic increases are not to our liking and are not instituted until we have explored all other possibilities and finally decided that they are absolutely necessary.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Tuchunate System

July 8, 1922.

There seems to be no shred of doubt at the moment that, even in the official circles of China, it is the general opinion that the development of the nation toward unification and toward the goal of becoming a world power, as the population, area and rich resources of the nation warrant, is greatly hampered by the existence of the tuchunate system. The presence of a powerful military governor in each of the 18 provinces of China has established a series of independent or semi-independent states held together by mutual agreement of the various provincial heads, and giving allegiance to the Peking government, when such allegiance seemed practical. The weakened and corrupt condition of the Peking government has sometimes made it necessary for the military governors to stand out against its machinations and intrigues, and such a condition has further complicated the existing political situation.

* * *

Chamber Of Commerce

The annual meeting and election of officers of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, which was held last week, calls to mind the peculiar responsibility of that body in the present period of reconstruction in China. The anomalous situation of Americans in China has long been recognized. Americans reside in China and do business in China, subject to American law, but on the other hand Americans in China, although they number several thousands and conduct business enterprises of great magnitude, have no representation in the Congress of the United States. The smallest village in the United States may exercise more influence in the framing of legislation than the whole American interest in China, for the simple reason that the American citizen at home, no matter how humble, has the right to vote while the American in China is through necessity disenfranchised.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Amur River Islands

July 3, 1937.

A war atmosphere was created in the Amur region on the afternoon of June 30 when a sharp encounter took place between Soviet gunboats and Japanese and Manchukuo troops. One Soviet vessel was sunk and another disabled in the combat. The conflict occurred less than 24 hours after Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov had promised Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu that the Soviet troops holding the two Amur River islands would be withdrawn.

* * *

Hongkong Trade

The extent of Japanese economic penetration in the south China market is graphically illustrated in the Official Trade Returns for Hongkong for April.....In that month Hongkong imports from Japan were 90 percent greater than from the United Kingdom. Hongkong purchased more from Japan than either south or north China.

The New Tangku Harbor & Improvement Work On The Hai Ho And Taku Bar

ING. A. TRITTHART
Advisor, Hai Ho Conservancy Commission

THE first plans and preliminary investigations for the construction of the New Tangku Harbor were made in 1937 just before the Lukouchiao incident, by several officials of the South Manchurian Railway Company. When requested to state my views during an interview at that time, I pointed out that natural conditions at the seacoast near Taku were unfavorable for the construction of an artificial harbor and that therefore the cost of construction would be very high.

Harbor dues and shipping taxes would be insufficient to pay for the amortization of the capital needed for the project. I also pointed out that the amount of resilting would be great and that the cost of maintenance would therefore be high. Furthermore, I advised that better results could be obtained in a shorter period of time with less expenditure, if improvements were carried out on Taku Bar and in the Hai Ho. I was informed that the new harbor would be constructed regardless of its cost and expensive maintenance.

Reasons For Construction

I will hereunder attempt to give the reasons which, in my opinion, led the Japanese authorities to make their decision to construct such an expensive harbor.

(1) Political reasons. The Japanese wanted a port entirely separate from foreign influence. The limits of the Treaty port were carefully studied and according to the wording of the treaty, a harbor north of the bar channel was considered outside the limits of the port.

(2) Strategical reasons may also have played an important role.

(3) The cost of construction was greatly underestimated.

(4) The amount of resilting, and therefore the cost of maintenance, were underestimated by engineers not acquainted with local conditions.

(5) The conditions in the Hai Ho and in the bar channel were unfavorable for navigation at that time.

Since the end of the war conditions have changed radically so a review should be made to ascertain if additional huge expenditure on the new Tangku Harbor is justified or if better results could be obtained by improving Taku Bar and the Hai Ho for a much smaller sum.

The original plans for the new harbor provided for many wharves and piers for vessels of about five meters draught. The greater part of the harbor was to be reserved for shallow draught coastal steamers engaged chiefly in the export of coal, iron ore and salt from Tangku to Japan. To construct an artificial harbor at enormous cost for small steamers alone would be a great mistake from an economic standpoint as the Tientsin harbor could be developed for a much lower figure. Water transport is infinitely less expensive than rail transport, therefore, all cargo should be carried by vessels as far inland as the main port city of Tientsin to avoid discharge at such an expensive harbor as Tangku.

Hai Ho Depth Improved

The depth of the Hai Ho increased from 4.30 meters at the beginning of 1938 to 4.60 meters at the end of 1938. During the period 1939-1947, the depth at Tientsin varied from 4.90 meters to 5.20 meters. This depth was maintained without any dredging in the navigable channel, but a small amount of dredging over a short distance at Tientsin is required to increase the depth to 5.50 meters. After the completion of the Koku Cutting and the Nankai Cutting, a depth of 6.10 meters will be maintained without necessitating the dredging of the fairway.

Since the successful solution of the silt problem by silt deposition in low lying areas upstream from Tientsin a permanent good depth has been established without any maintenance dredging. The depth of the river downstream from Tientsin grows gradually to nine meters from Hsinho to Tangku and Taku at the river mouth. Such favorable navigation conditions should be utilized by cargo ships which should proceed to Tientsin instead of discharging their cargo in the new Tangku harbor.

The unfavorable conditions prevailing at Taku Bar in 1937 and 1939 were very important factors which contributed to the decision in favor of the new harbor by engineers not well acquainted with local conditions. The river was badly silted up during the years from 1927 to 1934. During the period 1929 to 1939, all this silt, amounting to 56,500,000 cubic meters, was washed out by the strong flow, carried downriver and deposited on the bar.

Level Silted Up

The level of the bar silted up badly and serious loss of depth occurred also in the bar channel. In 1937, the depth in the bar channel was for a short time only 3.10 meters at high water and in 1939 only 2.75 meters. In both years the depth rose to 4 meters in December of each year. The depth in the bar channel gradually swelled to 4.60 meters in 1940, to 5.20 meters in 1941 and to 5.80 meters in 1943. Prior to the end of the war and afterwards, all dredging was interrupted in the bar channel and the depth decreased to four meters in consequence. By the end of last month (June, 1947) the depth was scheduled to again reach 4.90 meters by means of dredging.

The general conditions at Taku Bar have greatly improved since 1939. The level of the bar was deepened by the scouring action of the tidal currents from 0.30 meters above Taku Datum in 1939, to 1.50 meters below Taku Datum in 1946. This situation is bound to continue as the amount of silt admitted into the Hai Ho and carried out to the Taku Bar is limited now by safety control measures.

The silt delivery by the tributaries into the Hai Ho has been greatly reduced since 1927. During 1927, 10,000,000 cubic meters of silt were brought into the Hai Ho; in 1928, 9,800,000 cubic meters and in 1929, 14,500,000 cubic meters. This huge amount has gradually decreased to less than 1,000,000 cubic meters annually in the last few years. In a year, this silt content and the silt supplied by three other tributaries, amounting to two to three million cubic meters, should be reduced still more to a negligible figure. The dredging and maintenance of a deep bar channel will become easier year after year as the bar improves. If two dredgers are used, in July, 1947, a depth of 5.50 meters will be obtained and maintained this year. The present method of using two suction hopper dredgers should result in a depth of 6.10 meters being achieved by May, 1948.

Improved By Dyke

The Taku Bar could reach a depth of 7.60 meters at average high water, by constructing one dyke south of the breakwater of the New Tangku Harbor, thereby concentrating the tidal flow within two dykes. If dredging is continued after the completion of a south dyke, a depth of 8.50 meters could be maintained in the bar channel, and thus most of the vessels which are forced to anchor outside Taku Bar at present could moor safely at Tangku.

If the silt delivery by the three tributaries, Chao Pai Ho, Hu Tuo Ho and Chang Ho, were interrupted by means of silt deposition, as has been done successfully in the case of the Yung Ting Ho, the Hai Ho could also be used by vessels drawing eight meters.

If it is developed for the use of large ocean-going vessels, the new Tangku harbor is economically justified. A harbor at Tangku, ac-

cessible to such ships, would certainly attract more shipping, especially in view of the favorable geographical position of Tangku. The size of the hinterland, water and rail transportation are greater than any other China port north of Shanghai.

The development of the new Tangku harbor, Taku Bar, the river to Tangku and Hsinho and the river up to the Tientsin harbor should be carried out in such a manner that trade and shipping will derive the maximum benefit from the expenditure and improvements.

Comparisons Made

A comparison will now be made to show the merits and demerits of each separate development:

(1) The New Tangku Harbor. The cost of developing that harbor is very high, because of the long dykes required on both sides of the entrance channel. The maintenance cost will also be high because of the large amount of resilting which is to be expected every year in the extensive harbor areas to be dredged and in the long entrance channel. The cost of the maintenance dredging could, however, be reduced by using special dredgers designed especially for the work.

Another disadvantage is the ice which must be expected during the winter months. Although the ice can be easily broken up by ice breakers, the removal of broken-up ice sheets is difficult as the current is not sufficiently strong to carry it out to sea.

One advantage of the new harbor is that it is separated from the Hai Ho and Taku Bar. Its depth is therefore not subject to frequent variations caused by the fluctuating silt content in the Hai Ho.

(2) The development of Tangku, Tientsin and the Hai Ho requires the deepening of the channel across Taku Bar. The draught of vessels in the river is at present limited by the available depth in the bar channel. The improvement of the Hai Ho and Taku Bar should be undertaken in the following manner:

Measures Suggested

(a) Deepen the bar channel to 4.90 meters. An equal depth is available at present at Tientsin.

(b) Deepen the bar channel to 5.50 meters. Schemes (a) and (b) can be carried out in 1947 by using suction dredgers.

(c) Increase the depth at Tientsin Harbor to 5.50 meters by means of dredging. This can be done by the dredging plant available at present and could be completed in the autumn of 1947.

(d) Deepen the bar channel to 6.10 meters by intensive dredging. All these improvements can be completed before the end of 1947.

The advantages of the above improvement program are:

(1) Most of the present day requirements of shipping will be met, as most of the cargo is brought to Tangku or Tientsin by coastal steamers of 18 to 20 feet draught (5.50 meters to 8.10 meters).

(2) The improvement cost is small as all the required material is available.

(3) No maintenance dredging is required in the river as the current is sufficiently strong to carry the silt downriver and out to sea.

In the long run it would be preferable to increase the depth of the Hai Ho to eight meters up to Tientsin, even if the cost is higher than the cost of building a new harbor. In many instances large expenditure has been needed to improve the waterway from an inland port city to the sea. The cheaper port construction at the river mouth has in most cases not been sufficient reason to shift the port from inland to the sea coast.

Weser An Example

In the case of Bremen, on the River Weser, about 65 kilometers from the sea, large sums of money were needed to improve a shallow river of only 70 meters width at Bremen for ships drawing 8.40 meters. An additional port was constructed at the river mouth for the few oceangoing vessels of more than 8.40 meters draught. But most of the money was used to develop the inland port and only a small percentage was used on the deep water port at the river mouth.

Another well-known example is the River Clyde, on which is the city of Glasgow. It was first decided to construct a port near the mouth of the river, because the depth at Glasgow was only three feet at spring tide and for some time it was not considered possible for the small river to accommodate large vessels. Later on, the port construction at the river mouth was given up and the Clyde River was improved with great success. The width of the river at Glasgow was increased from 135 feet to 450 feet and the depth from five feet to 30 feet.

The Seine is another river which was improved at great expense over a distance of 76 miles, to permit large steamers to reach Rouen. The port at the river mouth, Le Havre, was developed for deep draught vessels.

The Hai Ho at Tientsin has had its depth increased from five feet to 17 feet and its width at Tientsin from 220 feet to 325 feet. There is no reason why the width should not measure 450 feet and the depth 26 feet at Tientsin. This would permit steamers which now have to anchor outside Taku Bar to go up to Tientsin.

The changes made to the Clyde, the Seine and the Weser rivers hold good for Tientsin and its port at the river mouth. Preference should be given to the development of the Hai Ho and Tientsin, and not the development of a harbor for shallow draught vessels at Tangku. It must be pointed out also, that the advantages to commerce if ocean going-steamers can carry their cargo 60 kilometers into the interior of Hopei to the port of Tientsin will justify the expenditure required.

1937 Decision An Error

In conclusion, it may be recalled that conditions in the Hai Ho and on Taku Bar have undergone great changes for the better since 1937, when it was decided to construct the new harbor. The silt menace has finally been brought under full control and the periodical silting up of the river and bar channel is now definitely a thing of the past. After the construction of both the New Tangku Harbor and the Hai Ho by experienced engineers, the conclusion will undoubtedly be reached that neglecting the Hai Ho waterway in favor of the New Tangku Harbor was a mistake.

雅 新
SUN YA
TELEPHONE 90080
719 NANKING ROAD
•
Shanghai's Most Popular
CHINESE RESTAURANT
•
Hygienic Methods
Pre-War Quality
Pre-War Portions
Efficient Service
•
ENGLISH SPOKEN

華僑銀行上海分行
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Head Office: Singapore
Shanghai Office: 120 Kiukiang Road
Tels. 13176/7

Japanese Landlords Sabotage Lagging Agrarian Reform

HUGH DEANE

Tokyo, June 16 (Airmail).

SABOTAGE by Japanese landlords is a major factor slowing up realization of the far-reaching U.S.-sponsored agrarian reform program, considerable evidence indicates. To some extent, however, action against the landlords is being taken by the government and peasant organizations, and prospects are that the program will continue to make slow headway.

Of the 2,205,000 cho of land (one cho equals 2.4 acres) scheduled to be bought by the government from landlords and sold to tenants by the end of 1948, only 151,570 cho had been purchased by the end of March. The government planned to have completed purchase of 500,000 cho by that time.

The failure to keep to schedule is partly attributable to original delays in legalizing the agrarian reform program and to the natural apathy of the poorly-informed peasantry, but American agrarian experts admit that landlord sabotage is a factor.

To some extent this sabotage is being abetted by local American military government officers, some of whom, coming from southern states, are ideologically sympathetic to landlords.

Law Violated

On June 13 American experts declared: "Some landlords are definitely hostile and a few have gone so far as to become law violators. These are being dealt with by the Japanese Government."

The experts, however, were generally satisfied with the progress to date, concluding that the program "is moving steadily toward achievement of its chief objectives."

Reports in provincial newspapers give details of how the landlords are sabotaging the reform with some success. In some districts they are ousting their tenants from the land in order to establish themselves as cultivators and thus avoid compulsory sale to the government. In many districts the Farmland Committees elected to carry out the reform are but tools of the landlords.

The *Ibaragi Shimbun* on May 27 charged that "imperious confiscation of land" by landlords is taking place and that the Farmland Committees favor the landlords and "accept their solicitations."

The *Kahoku Shimpo*, published in Sendai, on May 28 alleged that "almost all landlords are engaged in taking back their land from the tenants, and land reform is not going smoothly."

Peasants Backward

Though the peasants have taken some organized action to push the reform, in many districts they are apathetic. Despite the fact that the progressive Japan Farmers Union now has a membership of 1,000,000, or one-sixth of the total farming households, the peasantry is still dominated by backward, feudal concepts.

In Sendai, for example, according to the *Kahoku Shimpo* report cited above, "the landlords threatened to call in a Shinto priest to pray to the god Ezuna, who is believed....to have the power to cause madness, disease and financial ruin. The tenants, threatened thus, gave up their opposition out of fear of the god's magic."

The agrarian situation is further complicated by an internal struggle within the peasant movement. Rikizo Hirano, right wing Social Democrat who withdrew from the Japan Farmers Union at its February convention when it removed him from leadership, is now Minister of Agriculture, and thus has considerable power with which to weaken and fetter the JFU. Hirano is pushing the organization of a rival, right wing, anti-Communist farmers union. A divided farmers movement obviously will handicap the carrying out of agrarian reform.

* * *

EMPEROR'S HOLD ON PEOPLE STILL STRONG

Tokyo, June 15 (Airmail).

EMPEROR Hirohito's emotional hold on the Japanese people is still strong, according to all eyewitness reports of the emperor's tour of the Osaka-Kyoto area.

Everywhere the emperor was greeted with feudal-like awe. "Those fortunate enough to be spoken to by the ruler agree that at his speech they felt as though they had been paralyzed by an indefinable sensation," *Kyodo News Agency* reported on June 13.

Foreign observers report similarly of the people's reactions.

Nevertheless, *Kyodo* reports, the people in the toured areas complained about the "feudalistic ideas" of the emperor's retinue.

On orders from above, a camp for repatriates in Kyoto had to build a home for foundlings on short notice for the emperor's inspection, *Kyodo* was told.

Workers at an employment office were made to take off their new work clothes the moment the ruler left the place, according to another report.

The Tin Industry In Yunnan

C. Y. W. MENG

BEFORE the war, Yunnan as a Chinese province was little known to the outside world, especially in regard to its rich agricultural and mineral resources and their possible development. But today, Yunnan stands out most proudly as potentially China's great agricultural area. After these years of study, many Chinese agriculturalists and botanists have concluded that Yunnan is truly China's richest agricultural province in every respect, richer even than Szechuen in the variety of farm products that its soil yields.

This southwestern border province annually produces from 80 to 90 percent of the national production of tin. It has therefore contributed much toward China's occupation of the fifth place among the nations in the world in the production of tin.

Tin mining in southern Yunnan began more than 300 years ago. Today, in the flourishing period, no less than 100,000 miners are working in the tin mines around Kochiu. It has been estimated that the livelihood of no less than one million people, or about one-tenth of the Yunnan population, depends on the tin industry.

Smelting And Purifying

The southern Yunnan tin ores consist chiefly of cessiterite of tin mineral which is worked from superficial residual deposits or from rock ores. Its metallic content, before washing and refining, is from 0.1 percent to 80 percent. The usual content, however, is one to 10 percent. The content may be concentrated to 50-90 percent after washing.

Smelting and purifying of southern Yunnan tin was formerly done in Hongkong. Miners sustained heavy losses through this arrangement. Therefore, a CNC$5,000,000-smelting plant was established in 1932 to do the smelting in the Kochiu district. It has two 12-ton reverberatory furnaces and one six-ton purifying furnace. These furnaces use either fuel oil or bituminous coal from other southern

Yunnan districts. From these furnaces pour 99.2-99.4 percent pure tin ingots.

By the end of 1940, the Yunnan Tin Corporation was formed as a joint enterprise of the National Government and the Yunnan Provincial Government to exploit and develop tin, mainly from the Kochiu mines, and to operate and improve smelters in southern Yunnan. The new corporation is an amalgamation of the Yunnan Tin Trading Corporation, the Yunnan Tin Smelting Company and the Tin Mining Engineering Office of the National Resources Commission.

The most important feature of the amalgamation is the more extensive use of modern mining and smelting equipment in the Kochiu district. The numerous native furnaces still continue to operate as before, but their output is re-smelted in the big furnances of the corporation for export. These furnaces are said to have been designed by Mr. S. B. Archdeacon, British technical adviser. Tin slabs from the Kochiu mines are of fine quality, and compare favorably in the world market with products from other tin producing countries.

Production And Export

Details of tin production in Yunnan in the last 16 years are given in the following table:

Year	Production (in metric tons)
1931	6,025
1932	7,566
1933	8,349
1934	8,350
1935	8,534
1936	9,796
1937	9,187
1938	10,731
1939	10,050
1940	6,567
1941	4,600
1942	3,700
1943	2,000
1944	1,613
1945	1,650
1946	1,320

At the beginning, the market for Yunnan tin was confined to the province, but an export trade was developed with the opening of Hongkong, and was further expanded when the Haiphong-Kunming Railway was opened at the turn of the present century.

Most of the Yunnan tin was exported to London, New York and other foreign centers. Tin has always played an important part in Yunnan's export trade, constituting 83.81 percent in 1931, 88.85 in 1932, 90.23 percent in 1933, 88.84 percent in 1934, 91.19 percent in 1935, 89.23 percent in 1936, 85.60 percent in 1937, and 90.95 percent in 1938.

Hit By War In 1940

However, from the above table, it will be seen that production of Yunnan tin dropped heavily from 10,731 metric tons in 1938 to 1,613 metric tons in 1944. One of the principal reasons was that by mid-1940, owing to developments in the war situation, the Haiphong-Kunming Railway was cut, and shipment of tin thus became most difficult.

Secondly, beginning from the same year, commodity prices in China began to rise and, in turn, increased the cost of tin production. As a result, Yunnan tin was higher than other tin in foreign markets. Demand for Chinese tin thus dropped drastically.

Thirdly, the price offered by the Government did not cover cost, thus causing losses to the producers.

The official price of Yunnan tin per metric ton, as announced by the Government on November 1, 1939, was CNC$8,736; on June 21, 1940, CNC$12,455; on February 10, 1941, CNC$15,000; on August 1, 1941, CNC$18,700; on December 7, 1941, CNC$25,000; on January 10, 1942, CNC$40,000; on March 13, 1942, CNC$52,000; on March 26, 1942, CNC$70,000; and on July 1, 1943, CNC$110,000.

U.S. Tin Loan To China

In 1944, the Tin Loan was concluded with the United States, secured on the export of Yunnan tin for the procurement of gold from America to be used principally for resale purposes in China as a wartime financial measure to stabilize prices. According to the arrangement, the price, as announced on September 18, 1944, was 18 *shih liang* of gold for one metric ton of Yunnan tin. This was altered on February 1, 1945, to 22, *shih liang* of gold for the same quantity of tin.

As pointed out by some observers, when the price of tin was announced at CNC$8,736 per metric ton in November 1939, rice was only CNC$0.22 per *sheng*. By the time a metric ton of Yunnan tin was sold for 18 *shih liang* of gold, rice had already risen to CNC$140 per *sheng*; and when the tin price was revised to 23 *shih liang* of gold, rice had soared to CNC$1,900 per *sheng*. Even calculated according to the then prevailing black market price of gold, the price of Yunnan tin was only CNC$374,000 per ton.

Thus, while rice rose some 600 times, tin appreciated only 40 times in 1944. This and others factors caused heavy losses to the mine operators in the Kochiu district. Many found themselves unable to carry on. The Yunnan Tin Corporation was also run at a loss.

Condition Critical

There is no denying the fact that since V-J Day, the Yunnan tin industry has been in a critical condition. Government loans amounting to CNC$400,000,000 obtained from the Bank of China to aid the tin producers, had been used up and still remain unpaid today. In September 1946, the operators in the Kochiu district again petitioned the National Resources Commission for further loans.

By a decision of the board of directors the Joint Head Office of the Four National Government Banks on May 8, 1947, a total of CNC$10,000,000,000 at very low interest, is to be extended by the Bank of China and handled and distributed by the Yunnan Provincial Bank to all needy tin mining merchants in the district on the condition that the output produced with this loan should be turned over to the Yunnan Tin Corporation for refining.

Sale Concentrated

The sale of Yunnan tin is to be handled by some organ to be designated by the Government, with the foreign exchange so obtained to be turned over to the Central Bank of China. According to the decision, the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China and the Export Promotion Committee shall devise detailed measures for the handling of this industrial loan and for the promotion of the export of Yunnan tin.

This is certainly an important and timely industrial loan which has saved the Yunnan tin industry from virtual collapse. If the production of tin in the Kochiu district can be restored to its former record of 10,731 metric tons a year, China may procure from 400,000 to 500,000 ounces of gold to strengthen her gold reserve from exports. Therefore, the Yunnan tin industry is an important industry to the nation, and is worth promoting.

37 Years' Exports

Figures for the export of the Yunnan tin in the past 37 years, and its percentage of the nation's exports of tin, and of the province's total export trade, are given in the following table:

Year	% to Nation's Tin Export	% to Province's Export Trade
1902	98.47	89.96
1903	98.00	80.32
1904	99.10	98.05
1905	99.51	71.52
1906	98.21	66.67
1907	97.43	90.84
1908	91.89	82.36
1909	93.77	92.77
1910	94.25	93.81
1911	94.03	92.14
1912	93.00	96.14
1913	90.82	94.75
1914	91.93	91.27
1915	92.27	90.63
1916	89.70	85.72
1917	93.57	90.00
1918	89.09	88.07
1919	95.31	81.31
1920	94.97	86.76
1921	94.86	80.53
1922	97.08	89.57
1923	96.47	85.96
1924	96.01	90.10
1925	96.30	87.85
1926	93.62	71.28
1927	92.88	85.16
1928	93.37	81.34
1929	91.39	80.02
1930	91.98	80.38
1931	90.57	83.81
1932	93.46	88.85
1933	91.99	90.23
1934	86.14	88.84
1935	79.97	91.19
1936	80.86	89.23
1937	72.39	85.60
1938	78.53	90.95

Figures compiled by the Secretariat of the Yunnan Provincial Government.

UNRRA's Power Plant Program In China

M. C. SODANO

Chief of Power Plant Section, UNRRA

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The author of this article, graduated from Worcester Polytechnical Institute in 1933 with a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering, specializing in power distribution. From 1933-1936 Mr. Sodano acted as technical supervisor of general construction in Massachusetts, anl in 1936-1940 was engaged in designing power installations; damage, ventilation, elevator and ammunition hoist control circuits for combat ships at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Mr. Sodano participated in Pacific operations as Division Staff Officer and Transport Quartermaster, and left the service as Lieut.-Colonel in 1946, when he came here for UNRRA. He is currently chief of UNRRA's Power Supply Section of Industrial Rehabilitation Division.)

ONE of the most important phases of UNRRA's industrial rehabilitation program in China concerns itself with replenishing the country's depleted power supply by the strategical distribution of new electrical generating equipment where such is most needed to provide an impetus for the revival and further development of China's essential industries.

A primary objective in any modern war is the destruction of industries and public utilities which back up the fighting front. Reducing the industrial capacity of a nation does more to bring a nation to her knees than defeat of her armies on the field of battle. China, like other nations engaged in a struggle against an invader, suffered much destruction and loss by removal of essential power producing equipment. Compiled from statistics of the Power Supply Section of UNRRA, the following table shows the pre-war and post-war electric power capacity of China's public utilities and industries. These figures are by no means complete, but are representative of conditions as they exist today.

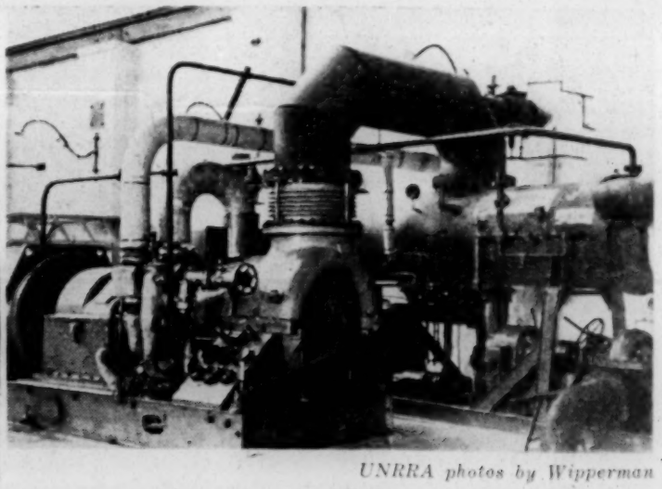
Type Industry	Pre-War Capacity (KW)	War Damage (KW)	Present Available Capacity (KW)
Public Utilities	3,132,418	1,345,000	661,008
Mines (Coal)	17,840	8,815	18,000
Industries	87,900	50,600	35,220
Total	3,238,158	1,404,425	714,228
The distribution by areas is as follows:			
Manchuria	2,158,100	1,261,000	86,000
Formosa	320,000	Damaged	100,000
Remainder of China .	760,058	143,425	528,228
Total	3,238,158	1,404,425	714,228

From the above figures we find that of the total pre-war capacity, 1,833,733 KW is left after deduction of the war damage. Of this total installed capacity left in China, only 714,228 KW is actually available. The balance of 1,119,505 KW, although still in existence as far as the machinery is concerned, is not usable because of lack of fuel, need for replacement parts or because much of it is antiquated, having been used beyond its normal life or abused during periods of operations by the Japanese and, in some instances, by the inexperienced Chinese operators themselves.

Economy Greatly Affected

This power shortage has had a marked effect on China's economy. Many industries have had to shut down completely or work staggered shifts, depending on the power availability from day to day. Coal mines became inoperative for a variety of reasons such as the civil war, lack of labor or finances, thus reducing the supply of this vital fuel for transportation, heating and power. Public utilities, such as water works, were forced to curtail their output of potable water, thus adding to the already existing unsanitary conditions. Unemployment mounted, manufacture of essential commodities dropped off sharply and resort to imports and aid from other countries became imperative. Little wonder than that these conditions, plus the present Civil War, placed China on the brink of disaster.

This was the picture confronting



UNRRA photos by Wipperman

MORE POWER FOR CHINA!

Diesel operated 150 KW electrical generators, compactly crated for easy transportation, are seen floating on barges along Soochow Creek toward final destinations in the interior as part of UNRRA's China-wide power plant rehabilitation program. The big generators are expected to play an important role in the restoration of China's war-shattered municipal and industrial power plants. Plants like that at right, erected from U.S. Lend-Lease equipment at Hankow, have a capacity of 2,000 KWs and are among the three score and more units supplied by UNRRA and have a total capacity of almost 60,000 KWs.

UNRRA when help was requested. To forestall her plunge into chaotic depression, assistance to China was urgently needed in many things, and rehabilitation of her industries was as important as feeding the hungry masses. These facts were apparent and appreciated by UNRRA. With this in mind, the procurement of power plants, distribution equipment and essential repair items was initiated. To carry out this procurement, a budget of approximately US$12,000,000 was set aside for public utilities. This budget varied slightly as procurement went on, but in the main it remained more or less very close to that figure. This budget provided for the procurement of the following power plants.

4—2500 KW Steam Units
5—2000 KW „ „
15—1000 KW „ „
10—1000 KW Diesel Units
4— 600 KW Diesel Units (subsequently cancelled because of the manufacturer's inability to deliver by June 30, 1947.)
2—550 KW Steam Units
20—500 KW „ „
2—480 KW Diesel Units
2—350 KW „ „
8—150 KW „ „

plus numerous plants which, although small in capacity, were none the less ideal for supply to small communities and institutions in isolated and rural areas.

Priority To Utilities

The above totals 68 large power plants representing a total of 58,960 KW. Based on the total China requirement of 1,119,505 KW, this amount seems exceedingly small with which to bring her industries and public utilities up to her pre-war level. UNRRA is well aware of this, but, in spite of the large demand, this small amount of power can and will, when properly distributed and installed, do much towards the rehabilitation of China's damaged industries.

With this in mind, UNRRA's power plant specialists made a study of the more urgent requirements, the amount of damage suffered by various industries and the effect their rehabilitation would have on the country's economy, to determine an equitable and efficient distribution. The result was that priority was given to those public utilities that provided power for essential industries and coal mines.

The effects of the rehabilitation of public utilities and industries would mean more employment, increased production of essential commodities for the people and for export, and would alleviate to some degree the discomforts of peoples in areas where power for lighting and sanitation was completely lost as a result of the war.

Rehabilitation Of Mines

A more important aspect is that of the rehabilitation of coal mines. Since coal is an extremely vital industrial fuel, any deficiency in, or curtailment of, the supply has far reaching effects. The power plants that had existed in China, and those that were left after the end of hostilities, were essentially steam units.

Power Units Inspected By Author In Honan

M. C. Sodano, UNRRA power section chief, and the author of this article, left last week on a trip to North Honan in order to inspect preparatory work for the assembly and installation of several power generating units allotted to that region under the UNRRA industrial rehabilitation program. A 1000 kw power plant will be installed at Kaifeng, and a 500 kw unit in the Mingsen coal mining area.

The same can be said of the large industries. They all depended on coal-burning equipment as a source of power, whether it was electrical generation or mechanical drive. Transportation depended almost wholly on the coal supply.

It is little wonder then that with the lack of this fuel the output of utilities, industries and transportation facilities was further cut down. Therefore, any allocation, of power plants or rehabilitation of coal mines, to enable them to resume production, would have a marked effect on the economic progress of China.

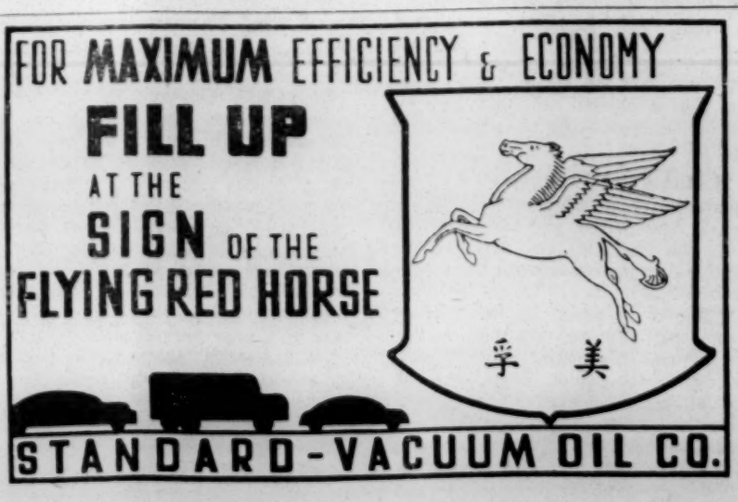
UNRRA's appreciation of all these facts is reflected in the course of action taken as regards the distribution of these units. It was mandatory that allocation of the few power plants available should place these where they could do the most good. Proper location, and utilization was imperative to obtain maximum efficiency and most economic uplift. After all factors had been taken into account the following distribution of UNRRA supplied power plants in terms of KW capacity was made.

Public Utilities	56.0%
Coal Mines	21.5%
Textile Mills	7.7%
Communications (Incl R.R.)	8.7%
Schools	1.1%
All others	6.0%
Total	100. %

280 Units Installed

By April 30, 1947, a total of 307 units had been shipped, of which 280 have so far been installed. The majority of these units are small, ranging from 5 KW to 75 KW. Of the 280 units installed, seven were of 150 KW and one was of 500 KW capacity.

These figures, while not unduly impressive, represent an important step in the right direction. With the help and cooperation of UNRRA and the Chinese government, in achieving the efficient completion of the program as undertaken by UNRRA's power plant section, far reaching effects on China's industrial rehabilitation will be realized in the not too distant future. Great accomplishments are not usually possible overnight. The small number of power units made available by UNRRA for China's rehabilitation provide the basic foundation for the introduction of modern industrial methods, procedures, and this guidance will eventually bring China back to a far higher economic standing than the postwar low.



Veteran American Missionary And Sino-American Politics

WATSON HADLEY

IN line with current propaganda in the United States to influence Washington's support for Nanking, *The Christian Century* of May 14, 1947 carries a potent article by the well-known Christian educator, Dr. Frank Price of Nanking Theological Seminary. Since the distinguished author is so well-informed about the land where he has spent most of his life and is, to boot, something of a religious confessor to the leading Christian political leaders, his article cannot be lightly dismissed as fly-by-night journalism. It is called "China's Liberals Get Their Chance," and was published in America's leading independent Protestant journal less than two weeks before the nationwide student arrests. In view of the current American political tempo, this article must be considered out-and-out "special pleading" based to some extent on Dr. Price's own wishful thinking.

The main theme of this article is that the present Government group headed by Chang Chun is a combination of liberals who "now have a chance, a unique chance, to build a new political democracy and a cooperative economic order upon past foundations—traditional village self-government, the strain of liberal thought in China's cultural history, a casteless social democracy that in many ways puts American society to shame, and the lessons learned in the struggles, the successes, and failures of recent decades."

Although the author qualifies his announcement of this "unique chance" by pointing out that "the political and military reactionaries are (not) dead" and that they "will fight all the harder for their vested interests," he holds that the liberals are "now showing a surprising new vitality," and "the progressive wing of the Kuomintang is ready to fight as hard as ever for its principles, even if it has to break away and form a new party." These liberals "are working for a unified, democratic, modernized and prosperous China, independent in its foreign policy but cooperating fully with the United Nations."

Civil War Overlooked

I assume that after reading this all good Americans are supposed to endorse the current American political and military policy in this tortured land, especially since all good Americans—as well as all good Chinese—are anxious to see China unified, democratic, modernized, prosperous, etc., etc. The easy solution that is so neatly implied throughout Dr. Price's very timely article is further buttressed by several examples of his own wishful thinking, sustained by his long association with the nation's leaders.

The only thing wrong with the main theme of the article is that Dr. Price forgets to mention that during a war, and especially during China's ever-rising civil war, there can be no growth of a liberal governing group. Military security comes before civil rights. Military support comes before economic development. This is especially true when the ruling group draws its support from the interests that would suffer by universal civil liberties, and by universal economic opportunities.

The second thing that Dr. Price forgets to mention is that these Chinese liberals now in the upper posts in Nanking have not come out in public, neither as individuals nor as a government, for the immediate and unqualified halting of the civil war. This means that they are still "leading the nation" in the same old path as did their reactionary predecessors, i.e., away from unity, democracy, modernization, prosperity, and independence in foreign policy.

Also it means that they are still leading the Government further away from the rising demand of the Chinese people that the civil war be halted. Again, in his article Dr. Price does not even hint at this growing feeling in China, although it is the underlying measure of the people's attitude toward the present regime. This demand is not yet the demand of the American Government, but in time, as the American people learn that democracy is different in different societies and so get over their present terror, Washington's Pentagon Politicians may be brought to stop encouraging a civil war that is bankrupting China physically and morally. Why didn't Dr. Price tell the American people what the Chinese people think of the civil war and of America's part in it?

Legal Forms Meaningless

Another thing that failure to halt the civil war points to, and for which the Government liberals and reactionaries together must share the responsibility, is that the longer the war goes on, the harder it will be to work out any eventual peace. This is especially true now when, as several thoughtful Chinese have remarked publicly during the past one-and-a-half years, China's civil war is becoming a potential international conflict waged with Chinese blood over Chinese farms and homesteads. With war-built institutions and laws, war-built economic and financial burdens, war-built attitudes to power and force, war-hardened emotions about the other side that will for many years impair the growth of confidence and trust—with all this heritage, what chance has liberal, middle-of-the-road political and economic progress, even after the last shot is fired? Peace, democracy, and unity rest on attitudes and national morale, not on constitutional forms, for without those attitudes, the legal forms mean nothing.

This then is the world of the Chinese liberals who are now "moving into a key position" in the Government—they must operate in a situation strongly and ruinously controlled for military operations; they have not yet or cannot express their own stand on the civil war, which divorces them from the confidence, present and future, of the people; and they thereby share in the drying up of the future springs that would eventually lead to liberal government in China. In other words, liberalism cannot be installed or imposed from the top, especially when it is mixed up with the present international political and military aims of the United States or of any other country.

Dr. Price has omitted these deeper considerations from his article, but I cannot understand why except that he is trying to lead his American readers to an incorrect estimation of the present political situation in China, and consequently, of America's share in it.

U.S. Prestige Rising?

So much for his main theme. The author has put in several touches of "wishful thinking" to support his stand, but I will explain only four of them. My eventual purpose in all of this is to show where Dr. Price's kind of writing leads.

1. **American prestige is now going up.** Dr. Price names three causes for the low American prestige in China during the early part of 1947, but claims that with the elimination of these causes American prestige is rising again.

   (a) **"Widespread anti-American agitation fanned by leftist elements over the Marine rape case in Peiping,"....** Since this seems to pin the major blame for the anti-American feeling on leftist elements, how would Dr. Price respond to the protest by Dr. Hu Shih in Peiping on June 21 over the release of the Marine involved? Dr. Hu's protest has been well circulated around China, and is supported by many people. Are these people influenced by "leftist elements?" Does this reversed verdict help American prestige?

(b) **"Failure to withdraw U.S. armed forces from China"**.... It is true that with the withdrawal of these troops one immediate cause of complaint has been removed, but in so far as educated Chinese have doubts about American military policy toward the U.S.S.R., particularly as China might be directly involved, the withdrawal does not of itself clear up this grave apprehension for the future. American political prestige in China has not risen because of the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces.

(c) **"Departure of Communist leaders from national territory"**.... It is true, as Dr. Price contends, that this has "effectively silenced much criticism against America," but that is true only where Communist spokesmen are no longer able to reach the non-Communist press, chiefly the foreign correspondents. In the large Communist-held areas, which are steadily spreading in the north, American criticism is growing very strong, particularly as the people feel the effects of American military supplies being used against them by American-equipped and-trained forces. This criticism has not been silenced. It has only been cut off from foreign and Nationalist-China ears. Are we to suppose that Dr. Price actually believes that since Americans can no longer hear Communist criticism that American prestige has gone up?

Aside from these explanations by Dr. Price, can he really assure his readers at home that American prestige in China is now on the way up? What are the Chinese government, people and newspapers saying about Gen. MacArthur's military, political, and economic policies in Japan? Even the much discussed American economic help to bankrupt China is being coolly received by the leading Chinese independent daily, the *Ta Kung Pao* of June 26, 1947, in clearly calling notice to the possible implications for China. Also in relief operations one of the leading UNRRA child welfare workers recently declared in America that with the development of American activity in China during her recent service here, her UNRRA badge, which had at the start been a mark of distinction, became a mark of disgrace.

Dr. Price does not realize that the rise and fall of American prestige in China depends fundamentally on what the large masses of Chinese people—in both areas—conclude is the real policy of the U.S. toward them in their present travail. Even here in Shanghai we see very little enthusiasm and rising American prestige because of the latest announcements of more American military supplies to Nationalist China. Perhaps Dr. Price will find it among his associates in the U.S. or in Nanking.

2. **Liberals in the Government are men of the highest personal character**.... While this may be true, and I for one sincerely hope so, it is more wishful thinking that supposes therefore that these men of "superior attainments and unimpeachable character" can carry through a liberal program and thereby justify large-scale American support.

Where were these "thoroughly capable and honest" liberals when the lights began flickering out in the mass arrests all over the country at the beginning of June? This is exactly the question that some Chinese people were asking also, as in the editorial of *The China Press*, Shanghai, June 5, 1947. That editorial went on to point out that "The very people who have been the source of hope in China—the progressive liberals have become the chief losers by the latest activities."

Since the liberal Premier, Chang Chun, had nothing to say about the arrests nor could he do anything about them afterward, it is obvious that they could only have been permitted by his superior, the Generalissimo. Yet Dr. Price warmly testifies to the Generalissimo's liberalism —"I know his liberalism from personal acquaintance with him for nearly 20 years and careful study of all his speeches and writings." He then quotes Gen. Wedemeyer—who was never known in China for much understanding of the internal political scene—to testify to the Generalissimo's progressive outlook, based on their almost daily contacts during the Sino-Japanese War.

Here in Shanghai I haven't heard much praise for the mass arrests of the students nor much praise about the strong line being taken by another of Dr. Price's liberals-in-power, Mayor K. C. Wu, but again that may be because I haven't been with Dr. Price and his friends in the U.S. or Nanking.

If we put some of these things together, we see where the author's wishful thinking leads him—The recent mass suppression of the students was sanctioned by the liberal, all-highest leader, yet the mass suppression is widely regarded in China as a fatal blow at liberals and liberalism. No wonder the American people are mixed up about China!

3. **Liberalism has a chance because certain men** (carefully not labeled by Dr. Price) **are out of the State Council and the Cabinet.**" The four men who by being "out" are now giving the liberals their "unique chance" are:

(a) **The two Chen brothers**.... Fortunately for the American readers who were supposed to swallow this implication, just 12 days after Dr. Price's article was published, *Time* printed its long appraisal of Dr. Chen Li-fu in which his very close and powerful relation with the Generalissimo was brought out. Although the real facts have not been published here, it is widely assumed in Shanghai that the early student agitations of May were the work of "CC" people in order to embarrass the Minister of Education, and later, that the nationwide suppression was carried out by "CC" units. How true all this is cannot be stated, but it is true that this is believed by a number of Chinese people. With the "CC" underground terror closely linked to the Generalissimo, according to *Time*, what strength has the liberal cabinet even with Chen Li-fu not actually in its membership?

Also, it is interesting to note that the new economic plan recently proposed by Premier Chang Chun (a liberal) was reported from Nanking to have been worked out by Chen Li-fu (not a liberal)!

(b) **Ho Ying-ch'in**.... Dr. Price does not openly state that General Ho's absence in the U.S. puts him out of the running to interfere with the liberals in China, but that is the impression he leaves with his American reader. Yet what informed person, including Dr. Price, would believe it for a moment?

The General's presence in the U.S. during the source of negotiations for military supplies and to present China's political-military outlook to members of the United Nations in his official capacity may have much more bearing on continuing the civil war—and thus on blocking liberalism in China—than if he were back in Nanking wrangling again with General Chen Cheng. This is of course only a guess, but it is not too remote a possibility.

(c) **Dr. H. H. Kung**.... This may also reassure the American public, but since he is still the director of the Bank of China and is still quite noticeable at all important public gatherings in Shanghai, it is hard to believe that his "retirement from public life" really means that his personal influence has also been completely withdrawn from national affairs—as Dr. Price wants his American readers to believe.

4. "**The coalition government (sic) has promised to protect civil rights guaranteed in the constitution and has already dissolved several secret service organizations.**" To readers in China it is hardly necessary to comment on this fourth example of Dr. Price's wishful thinking, but I suppose it goes down well in the United States. It seems to me that the honest way to write about this is to evaluate the results of these efforts and the likelihood of their being successful. The impression left in the mind of the innocent reader is certainly not in accord with the real facts.

* * *

THESE, then, are a few of the larger samples of what we may charitably call "wishful thinking," and that were set before the intelli-

gent and vocal readers of *The Christian Century* on May 14, 1947. While the author may have succeeded in calming some faint stirrings now current in the U.S. about the Chinese Government during this period of very painful negotiations in Washington, I don't think he has done much good for the American missionary in China, both among educated youth who read such writing or who sit in his classes, and among those who would prefer to see the missionary concern himself with helping the people rather than with propping up a group in the National Government.

This has been an old issue in China's history of relations with the West, and we are beginning to hear that in areas newly-taken by the Communists, some American missionaries especially are having a rough time of it. While part of this—if true—may be due to the understandable and all-too-human turning against them as representatives of former authority, it might also be a result of the equally understandable resentment against the present American political and military policy in China. While this resentment is certainly not confined only to Communist China—particularly when the Chinese people remember that for four years the Japanese used American materials against them in keeping with other American policies—in Communist areas the provocation is much more direct and much greater, and there the more isolated people will harbor their anti-American feeling longer. Finally the resentment will be fed on both sides of the lines by the obvious propaganda purposes of an article like this from a powerful American missionary.

Twilight Of Vice

XI.—Tragedy of Addiction

By PAO YUE

IT is a curious fact that opium smokers frequently are men of more than average intelligence and ability. Their capacity to obtain the necessary funds to satisfy their craving which permits no respite nor delay is remarkable since the great majority of addicts are working people of moderate incomes. Eventually, of course, they become penniless, having exhausted all their resources and sold their worldly possessions, but this process may often be slow and even stretch into decades.

The truth is that smokers sacrifice everything else for the sake of the drug: they eat and sleep less; they seldom patronize restaurants or theaters or other places of entertainment; they rarely purchase clothes or luxuries such as watches, rings or other items of jewelry (which they could afford were it not for their costly habit); nor do they ever save any money.

On the other hand, they do not remain idle, as their non-smoking friends do when they have fulfilled their day's duties. They must needs supplement their income in order to pay for their indulgence, so they borrow money from friends or relatives or moneylenders and invest or reinvest in some profitable business venture which sometimes proves successful, for opium not only stimulates the brain but it also gives to the smoker a remarkable resistance to withstand physical strain and fatigue. After a long day's work at the office or tailor shop, a few invigorating "puffs" enable the smoker to work all night without sleep and begin the next day's work as usual.

They seldom enjoy a rest or a holiday, and they are rarely ill. But this condition cannot last too long for their health gradually deteriorates and then their physical breakdown is inevitable. Up until that time, however, the smoker is able to perform wonderful acts of efficiency and physical endurance.

The opium-smoker is not given to acts of violence. He avoids any undue risk or excitement, and is especially careful not to do anything which might endanger his freedom, so there are few smokers who would deliberately break the law. One rarely, if ever, hears of a murder or similar crime perpetrated by an opium-smoker.

But the life of continuous strain, insufficient sleep and lack of nourishment wears down the body and dulls the mind and eventually brings the same result: exhaustion and utter bankruptcy. Then sets in the terrible calamity when the smoker sinks deeply into poverty, disease and disgrace unless timely assistance and sympathy and, what is most important, a cure, intervene to save his life.

CALTEX

SUMMER HOURS

Effective June 30th, 1947, our office hours are:

Mondays through Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE TEXAS COMPANY (China) Ltd.

WHEELOCK BLDG.

110 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)

SHANGHAI

Tel. 12444 (11 trunk lines)

Reds Versus Religious Freedom

REV. PATRICK O'CONNOR

SOME 57 years ago a critic, complacent, prejudiced and inaccurate, wrote about a Belgian missionary priest named Damien, who was laboring among the lepers on the island of Molokai.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who had personal knowledge of what Father Damien was doing and undergoing, saw that criticism and felt that in all honor he could not remain silent. His indignant reply, the *Open Letter to Dr. Hyde*, is more than a literary classic. It expresses principles of decency and fairness of which men need to be reminded, even today.

Today Damien, dead, is honored by the world as a hero. But men and women who have left their homelands as he did, to labor without earthly compensation, as he did, for the same ideals that he had, are slandered now as he once was.

I cannot write as Stevenson wrote. But I can share his feelings.

In the *Review* for May 17 an anonymous writer sent out of his way to justify the Red persecution of missionaries in China. His inaccuracy and glib unfairness impelled me to present a factual account of what has been happening to religious personnel in North China during the past year.

Note Of Phobia Sounded

The published comments on my report are interesting material for study and analysis. The dominant note in the two extended comments is not any desire for objective facts. It is, first of all, a note of phobia, a frantic desire to get rid of all religion, at which the writers scoff with a show of bad taste and worse science.

In the *Review* for June 21 I quoted some sober statements from front-rank modern scientific authorities indicating that it isn't by any means smart to be a materialist in the middle of this twentieth century. This week I should like to discuss briefly some other thought-trends of the defenders of the Communist anti-religious campaign. These can be expressed in four general questions and two fairly specific ones.

1. What is the attitude of the Church towards civil governments?

The State has its sphere, and the Church has its sphere, and each is bound to respect the other's rights. The Church teaches her members that patriotism is a sacred obligation and that lawful authority cannot be disobeyed without sin.

It may interest Mr. Johnson to know about some fruits of Catholic teaching on civic duty. In the recent war, 48 Catholic Americans were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor. Of these, eight were in the Navy (one of them a priest), five in the Marine Corps and 35 in the Army. First U.S. Army Aviation recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor in the first world war was Lt. Frank Luke, a Catholic. First Navy award in the same war was to Patrick McGunigal, a Catholic. Ninety members of the United States Congress are Catholics.

Use Of Material Things

2. Why should a "spiritual" organization use material things?.

Why not? The organization is one of human beings whose nature includes body as well as soul. Bibles, pulpits and prayerbooks are material things. Church buildings are material things. And the necessary equipment for carrying out the Christlike mission of kindness is material. How could 11,000,000 treatments be given (last year's total) by Catholic missions, if there were no material dispensaries? How could 75,000 hospital cases be handled without hospitals? How could 85,000 orphans be cared for without orphanages and homes?

It is not a privilege for a religious body to have these material things. It is a right assured by every democratic constitution in the world. Religious freedom, if it means anything, does not require a man to go into a vacuum.

3. "....Permission to exploit labor....against any other kind of reform....part and parcel of the exploiting class."

That, Mr. Johnson, is demonstrably false. I must presume that you utter it in ignorance, not consciously.

It is all of 56 years now since Pope Leo XIII challenged the world of industry, finance and government with his protest against injustice to labor. He proclaimed the right of the worker to a living wage, the right to organize for collective bargaining, the right to strike against unredressed grievances. Sixteen years ago Pope Pius XI, who was as good a friend of labor as he was of China, reaffirmed that teaching in a document that evoked the admiration of the late President Roosevelt and of progressive leaders all over the world.

Backed Labor Reform

Go back into labor history. See Cardinal Manning standing with the London dockers in their great strike. See Father Peter C. Yorke with the San Francisco teamsters. See Father John A. Ryan writing the first book in English on the Living Wage. See him drafting the first minimum wage law submitted to the Minnesota State Legislature, the bill that, in revised form, became law in 1913.

Priests have stood in the picket line with men on strike in the United States. The last two chairmen of the New York State Labor Relations Board, accepted by workers and by employers, have been priests. The president of the CIO, Philip Murray, is a Catholic. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is a Catholic. The Catholic bishops of America have just protested against the labor-restraining Taft-Hartley Bill.

I have not met one Communist leader in China or Japan who had taken the trouble to study Catholic social action.

4. Why is the Church concerned with the rights of the working man, with the family wage and the right to form free trade unions?

Because these are, obviously, moral as well as economic and social questions. Because the Ten Commandments are principles for life, all of life.

This brings us to Mr. Johnson's question about the Pope. "The Reverend O'Connor," he writes, "admits the Pope's letter analyzes and condemns atheistic Communism." (He doesn't "admit" it. He says it, plainly and unequivocally.) Then, in reference to the letter, "why is the Pope, a spiritualist (*sic*), concerned with matters pertaining to the political or to the economic?"

The Pope is not concerned with the merely political or economic. But if a politician breaks into a church, tears up a Bible or rips out an altar; if an economist invents a moral code of his own and tries to impose it by force of arms, then surely they are invading the spiritual sphere and cannot be surprised, if they find a spiritual leader or disciple protesting.

The subject of the Pope's letter was, as Mr. Johnson says, *atheistic* Communism. What might be the proper subject of analysis and condemnation by any spiritual leader in any free world, if not atheism? Is there to be no freedom for anything but condemnation of religion?

The Pope's letter on atheistic Communism was issued in the same month, March, 1937, as his letter condemning Nazism. Hitler, also, was persecuting religion, and Hitler also denounced the Pope for analyzing and condemning an anti-religious doctrine that was being spread by police methods.

* * *

Hsingtai Cases Listed

BEFORE I pass to the allegations that concern the situation in China, I take up the statement of the late Dr. Tillson Harrison, which "Atheist" quotes in his letter. I respect this statement both because of Dr. Harrison's character and the careful, measured language he uses.

(a) He says that he spent several weeks in the Hantan and Hsingtai areas and saw no interference with religious organizations.

"Atheist" fails to give the date of this statement. It was quite possible for a foreigner to spend weeks in these areas and see no interference. The attack on religion in Hsingtai came on December 4, 1946. Bishop Krause and one of his priests

were prisoners for 78 days. Mrs. Lillian Jenness, the only Protestant missionary in the town, was a prisoner for 70 days. Fourteen Catholic missionaries were arrested, some of them being released after seven weeks.

Four public "trials" culminated on December 21, when the bishop and priests, stripped to the waist, were arraigned in the open. With them were the Sisters, Chinese and Polish. Fantastic accusations — for instance, that hearts had been extracted from live patients in the hospital, that babies eyes' had been cut out, that the missionaries had built a wall casting shadows on a farmer's land —were made against the missionaries. They were not allowed to answer the charges, but were beaten with rifle butts and stones. The outer garments were torn from the Sisters. The superior of the Sisters of Charity was struck on the head until she fell, bleeding, to the ground.

On Christmas Day one Polish priest and one Chinese Brother were forced to kneel in the snow, naked to the waist, for two hours. The Chinese Brother was hung up and beaten as he hung, that day. Twice the priest was hung up and beaten until he lost consciousness.

The Presbyterian mission hospital, as represented by Mrs. Jenness, was also accused of cutting out hearts and eyes. Mrs. Jenness suffered no physical ill-treatment. The Reds vilified Christianity when she was leaving.

Evacuated By Army Planes

I was on one of the three U.S. Army planes that were flown down on the relief mission to evacuate these ex-prisoners of the Reds, on March 10.

Lt. Col. Henry Kolshorn, who had been in Southern Hopei on field team duty until February, told me on his return: "My definite impression is that the Communists are hostile to religion."

(b) Dr. Harrison deposed that an official statement read by the Communist chairman in Hantan last September was one of justice and tolerance. I can add that I have had such statements from even higher officials of the Communist party. Unfortunately, the principles declared on such occasions have been frequently violated in practice. I can only repeat what I have written before: "On what level of leadership the immediate responsibility falls, I do not venture to say. Everybody knows from what level an effective order to halt the persecution could come."

Mr. Johnson and the anonymous "Atheist" do not question the plain record of confiscations and physical ill-treatment inflicted by the Communists on religious personnel, native and foreign, lay and clerical. They merely offer two allegations to justify these actions. The allegations are, first, that "the religious individuals" collaborated with the Japanese, and, secondly, that the mission owned too much land.

For the information of "Atheist," I consider any human aberration as a possibility anywhere. But here the overwhelming evidence is against collaboration as a common factor of guilt in the varied and widely distributed persons concerned.

9 Massacred At Chengtingfu

Belgian priests, for instance, and Hollanders, who were interned by the Japanese up to the end of the war cannot be accused of collaboration; yet they have suffered bitterly from the Reds. I have previously mentioned the example of Chengtingfu, which these two writers have ignored as they have ignored every bit of concrete evidence presented. In Chengtingfu the Japanese military massacred the bishop, six priests and two Brothers on one day.

No more poignant proof of non-collaboration could be given. Yet the Reds have victimized the mission of Chengtingfu. Father Skowyra, whom the Reds hung up twice and beat to unconsciousness in Hsingtai, saved the lives of Reds when the Japanese were on their trail during the war. Reds found refuge in the Catholic mission hospital in Hsingtai (also written Singtai) during the war. Mrs. Lillian Jenness, the Presbyterian from Massachusetts, whom the Reds imprisoned for 70 days, was obviously no wartime collaborator.

In Yenki, Manchuria, the Russians could find no collaboration on the record of Bishop Breher and his priests. According to top Communist authority in Yenan, no evidence had been found as late as last February. Yet the Communists in Manchuria have held Bishop Breher and his fellow missionaries as captives, in penal servitude, since May, 1946.

The best Mr. Johnson can do towards proving this indefinite accusation is to say: "Where there is smoke, there is fire, and in this case *it appears* (my italics) that the smoke is abundant."

Yes, Mr. Johnson, but the important question is what sort of fire is emitting the smoke and who is kindling it. It's a fire of innuendo to furnish a smokescreen.

Case Of Lei Meng-Yuan

A "religious individual's" patriotic service to China has been no assurance against victimization by the Communists. That fact is illustrated by the story of Lei Meng-yuan, the Chinese name of Father Vincent Lebbe.

Father Lebbe who came to China from Belgium in 1901, took out Chinese citizenship and manifested a love for China unsurpassed by any of her native sons. He founded and trained a community of Chinese Brothers, the Little Brothers of St. John the Baptist. When the Sino-Japanese war broke out, he placed himself and his Brothers at the disposal of the government for army medical corps work. He went with the army to Hankow, then to Chungking and thence into the field. He showed special kindness to the Communist troops, caring for their sick and offering them friendship on the common ground of patriotic service.

During the war, however, the Communists arrested him and put him in prison. I have talked to a man who was in that area and who was speaking to the veteran missionary on the day he was seized. I asked why Lei Meng-yuan was imprisoned.

"The main reason was the ambulance work he was doing for the Chinese troops. The Communists said he was a dangerous man because he worked so hard and did so much good. It gave him too much influence and they felt they had to remove him."

News of his imprisonment seeped out of Honan, and the protests were so strong that the Reds released him. He was already very ill. Chungking sent a special plane for him. He never recovered from his prison illness, dying in Chungking.

12 Aides Slain By Reds

Father Lebbe was nationally known and revered, hence the Reds did not venture to do more than imprison him. But they killed 12 of his Little Brothers, Chinese all, medical workers for the army, because they represented religion, and religious influence has not been granted real toleration by the Reds.

Mr. Johnson says that he is getting down to specific cases when he quotes the Reds' claim that Catholic missions owned 2,000 mow of land each. That's getting down to a specific case of major falsehood.

All this talk of large land holdings by missions is another smokescreen. My knowledge of China is not so brief or so limited as letter-writers F. J. and P.S.Y. seem to think. I was in Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh within three years after the Reds began their long march to the northwest, in the early thirties. They had killed priests and wrecked churches in those provinces, and there was no mention of land then. It is absurd to imagine that it was necessary to kill Father Leonard or Bishop Jans, for instance, in order to carry out land reform. It is absurd today to claim that land reform requires the confiscation of hospital and church buildings, or the bludgeoning of Sisters and priests—even if every mission owned those visionary 2,000 mow.

In Mongolia, which is not a congested area, the Belgian Fathers have acquired land, *hitherto untilled*, for sound social projects which have already produced colonies of self-supporting owner-farmers. Outside that area, the average land holding of missions in China would hardly be five mow.

The great majority of missions have no land, except the ground on which the mission buildings stand. No missionary owns a square yard of land personally. I have checked with two dioceses in different provinces. In one, about six missions out of 30 have land and in each case it is about six mow. In another, five or six out of 12 have land and the average area is about six mow. The grain from this land is usually consumed by the people themselves, when they come long distances for special occasions and have to stay in

the mission compound for a day or two.

Occasionally there are larger holdings, maybe 100 or 150 mow, but these are rare in the over-all picture. And the income from these is used to maintain the orphanages and schools of the mission. The missionaries themselves receive no salary, and 95 percent of their support comes in the form of alms from the church members at home, who likewise contribute the major cost of maintaining the various welfare and educational institutions.

It is impossible to see "land reform" in the brick-by-brick destruction of the Protestant Congregational mission in Tehchow. It is impossible to see it in the blocking of Protestant as well as Catholic Sunday services.

"Do you say that the Reds have hampered your pastors in holding services?" I asked a leading Chinese Protestant Churchman, at the end of an interview.

"Not hampering," he said, quickly. "They are making it impossible to hold services in many places."

It does not take a great knowledge of world opinion, nor does it require much study of recent chapters in world history—for instance, the chapter of Hitlerism—to say the following:

If a party anywhere wanted to give the greatest offense to the greatest number of people in the greatest number of countries, a good way of doing it would be to treat religion as it is known to have been treated by the Chinese Communists.

New Economic Regulations Awaited

S. E. SHIFRIN

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tientsin, (Airmail).

CHINA'S economy is like a roulette ball spinning with the wheel, but never seeming to stop at the desired number. The game continues but the piles of chips before the player are diminishing. The economic swamis have nearly exhausted their forecast possibilities. Like doctors who have written out a prescription they cannot force the medicine down the patient's throat. All they can do now is exactly what the importers and exporters are doing—wait.

The record as it stands four months after the promulgation of the Emergency Economic Regulations shows nearly a complete standstill of imports in many lines. Prices of commodities are falling or keeping at a low only in saturated markets and in places which seem to be in danger from military operations. They are up immediately the danger is past. As prices rise the government's budget is again thrown out of line, necessitating revision of the previous estimates and new measures of covering deficits or the old one of letting the presses work overtime. Things are back nearly to the starting point.

Faced with a financial crisis in February the government had applied the brakes but at the end of four months they seem to be needing a new lining. The frozen cost of living index, from the start valid for several cities only, has been unfrozen. Transactions in the black market have gone on their merry way with the official rate of exchange again a purely nominal figure. Proposed rations for civil servants to keep prices down, are still to be issued, at least in the North.

Rate Revision Awaited

Some exporters were carrying on, betting on a revision of the existing rate and hoping for the best. If the rate should stand for several more months, it may force the withdrawal of private capital from the export field, leaving it to people and organizations more capable of earning bread, butter and jam under the present rules of the game. Exporters are still puzzled by what the purchase of tung oil and bristles by the Committee for Encouraging Exports would mean to them, but in line with their past experiences they think they know what to expect.

Geographically, what is left of the import trade seems to be mainly confined to Shanghai. Over a month ago a Chinese newspaper headlined protests of North China importers with a caption—"Do you still care about the population in North China?" A month later, welcoming a visiting member of the National Economic Council a representative of the importers charged Tientsin traders got an allocation of imports under Schedule I equal to only three percent of the quota for the whole of China. If, as some importers seem to think, this is part of a policy to prevent imports leaking into Communist controlled areas of North China the proposed creation of an Economic Research Institute will hardly help.

Gold Bonds A Flop

The floating of the 36th Year Treasury Notes and Bonds has been a disappointment to people who saw in it a panacea. The shingles are still out but, according to published figures, at the end of May sales amounted to US$21,435,040 or about five percent of the total issue of US$400,000,000. Whether this included all cities of China, or only the financial center of Shanghai there could hardly be talk of successful placing of the issue. The purely voluntary nature of subscribing seems to have been abandoned as a Shanghai newspaper stated that 10 percent of the issue is to be taken by Government banks and as brokers of the Shanghai Stock Exchange had to bow to a ruling that all margins be covered in treasury notes and bonds. Prospects for a new issue of short term government obligations seem distinctly unfavorable.

Externally, as the deadline approached for the allocation of the U.S. loan to China, one and all were shaky in their forecasts, which ranged from Stateside reports that it would be hardly granted, to the opinion that some portion of the loan would be granted. If part of the sum is granted for specific reconstruction projects, including the Tangku new harbor—a project in which the U.S. Navy is supposed to be interested, and it is on the books that the Chinese Government might even have to sign, simultaneously, contracts with American construction companies for the particular jobs to be undertaken.

The times of a general and generous gift to balance the Chinese economy, given without strings attached, seem remote. It looks like this country is to be left alone to extricate itself from the economic hot seat.

New Measures Ahead?

Four months after promulgation of the Emergency regulations China is expecting a new ruling. What the new government measures are likely to be has not been hinted, but with the government so far committed to a policy of restrictive legislation aimed at controlling economic forces it would be surprising if the trend were to be reversed. Some Chinese are now looking for textbook accounts of post-war inflation in Germany and Austria, searching for precedents as to the economic situation likely to develop. The only thing which people are still wondering about is the rhythm of price increases. As to the rest they seem confident that the economic analysis have nothing on them—in China, that is.

There is hardly any demand for China tea in the United States, according to Edward Payne, Director of the Tea Association of the United States. Payne said that American tea consumption averages 60,000,000 pounds annually, but 80 percent of it comes from India and Ceylon. The Chinese Government plan to export 650,000 piculs, or 87,000,000 pounds, of tea this year exceeds the total American annual consumption, Payne pointed out. Thus, while the three-year tea development plan is in itself sound, Payne said, it is difficult to see how it is to be implemented.

All-Round Price Jumps Recorded

A GENERAL increase in financial quotations and commodity prices was witnessed during the week ending June 28. The price of rice rose to CNC$500,000 per picul. Artificial silk advanced to CNC$25,000,000 and raw silk to CNC$33,000,000. The price of 42's cotton yarn was boosted to CNC$20,000,000 while 12 lb. Dragon Head cotton cloth touched CNC$440,000 per piece. In the Shanghai Securities Exchange, Wing On Textile soared to more than CNC$10,000 for a time and Mayar closed at CNC$535.

This firm trend was said to be still due to the inflow of large sums of capital from Tientsin. Meanwhile, the worsening of military conditions once again caused a general wave of speculation and hoarding.

Although the government banks called in CNC$50,900,000,000 through the Shanghai Clearing House, the money market was easy and a large percentage of the money has been used for speculation and hoarding in commodities. However, in the stock market, interest rates remained high. The difference between spot and forward trading quotations, sometimes, gave an interest rate to hedging operations as high as 40 percent.

Gold, U.S. Dollars Soar

Financial quotations, such as gold bars and foreign currencies jumped tremendously in the local black market when it was reported that the American Loan of US$500,000,000 would not be concluded before June 30. These quotations, however, dropped slightly by the weekend as a result of profit-taking liquidations.

Still another factor which caused the general all-round rise was the approval by the Central Government of new rates for the public utilities. The Postal charges were increased by five times. Railroad freight and passenger charges were raised by 150 to 200 percent.

Not only were the public utilities' charges increased, but the official prices for various commodities also were upped. At a meeting of the newly organized China Textile Readjustment Committee during the week, it was decided that the official price of cotton yarn of 20's be increased to CNC$8,800,000 in view of the increased production cost.

New Gold Price Rumored

The press report stating that the government had agreed to increase the price of ornamental gold from CNC$600,000 to CNC$1,900,000 per ounce also seriously stimulated the increase of financial quotations. Latest reports indicate that no final decision has yet been reached regarding the business of the goldsmiths shops and it is very unlikely that they will be permitted to resume unrestricted trading in ornamental gold.

Although all market prices rose considerably, it appears that the government is not planning to take any action to check the further rise of prices. The economic plan drafted by Gen. Chang Chun, which he was reported to have presented to the State Council for final approval, is reported to have been pigeonholed and no action has yet been taken to implement it.

Commodity Quotations

The following table gives the prices of commodities in Shanghai on June 21 and 28:

	June 21 CNC$	June 28 CNC$
Bond C	9,500	7,800
Wing On Textile	8,640	9,000
Mayar Silk	389	535
Ewo Cotton	79,000	88,000
Rice	430,000	485,000
Wheat Flour	110,000	134,000
Peanut Oil	625,000	690,000
20's Yarn	8,950,000	10,200,000
Raw Silk	27,500,000	32,000,000
Rayon	23,000,000	24,600,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	71,000	74,400
Koo Ban Soap	392,000	454,000
My Dear Matches	2,620,000	2,800,000
Newsprint	260,000	315,000

Wholesale Indices

The wholesale commodity price indices for the week ending June 21 compiled by the China Institute of Economic Research are shown below:

	Week Ending June 14	Week Ending June 21
Food	27,590	29,099
Textiles	32,575	34,443
Metals	46,859	50,820
Construction materials	47,399	48,188
Chemicals	54,275	45,912
Fuel	36,653	36,956
Sundries	32,272	34,034
General Index	35,083	36,755

The cost of living indices for Shanghai workers and employees for the month of June have been compiled and announced by the City Government. The workers' index increased by less than 10 percent while the index for the employees increased by approximately 20 percent. Detailed index figures for June follows:

Workers Index
(base 1936: 100)

Indices	June 1947
General Index	2,530,000
Group Indices:	
Food	2,760,000
Housing	1,730,000
Clothing	3,920,000
Miscellaneous	2,330,000

Employees' Index
(base 1936: 100)

Indices	June 1947
General Index	1,970,000
Group Indices:	
Food	2,910,000
Housing	460,000
Clothing	4,250,000
Miscellaneous	1,770,000

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Chinese Government is planning the institution of a rationing scheme for daily necessities throughout China "to benefit the populace," according to UCIB. This distribution will be handled by the newly created Commodity Distributing Advisory Commission of the Central Trust of China. Rationing is to start first in Shanghai and then extend gradually to other towns.

* * *

Shanghai's unemployed today total about 1,400,000, according to the Statistics Department of the Shanghai Municipal Government. This represents approximately one-third of the city's entire population.

* * *

The loan committee of the Joint Head Office of the four national banks has tentatively set the capital of the 1947 wheat purchasing loan to flour mills at CNC$300,000,000,000, according to the *China Daily Tribune*. Meanwhile the Foreign Cotton Allocation Commission has requested CNRRA to distribute some 17,695 bales of imported cotton to 26 cotton mills in the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei districts.

* * *

Beginning July 1, railway passenger fares and freight rates were hiked by 200 percent, subject to the approval of the State Council, according to Chen Peichuen, Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. The new passenger fares are: Shanghai-Nanking, express first class CNC$84,000; second class CNC$42,000; and third class CNC$21,000.

* * *

The suggestion of the postal authorities that postage rates be increased by 400 percent has reportedly been approved by the government, according to the *China Daily Tribune*. This adjustment, however, will not do away with the Post Office deficit. An increase of at least 10 times the current charges is required to balance the postal budget.

* * *

The China-United States radio-phone service was formally inaugurated this week, when Mayor K. C. Wu exchanged greetings with San Francisco Mayor Roger Lapham. Following this first conversation Mayor Wu spoke to Chinese Ambassador V. K. Wellington Koo in Washington.

* * *

SCAP handling of arrangements prior to the reopening of private trade with Japan has incurred the dissatisfaction of British merchants. They are particularly embittered at the ruling that visitors' expenses are to be paid in dollars, at the allegedly unfavorable banking priority, at the number of representatives allotted to British merchants out of the total of 400, and at the distribution of trading areas which the British say are "unprosperous from the commercial viewpoint."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Ammunition Grant Ires Chinese Reds; U.S. Termed "Aggressor"

WASHINGTON reports to the effect that the Central Government had applied for additional arms supplies were confirmed early this week when it became known that the United States had authorized the sale of 130,000,000 rounds of surplus rifle bullets to the Nationalists. It became known that Chinese Government paid the United States US$656,658 for the ammunition which originally cost US$6,566,589. The ammunition was manufactured in wartime for the Chinese armies, but was not delivered owing to transportation difficulties. The *United Press* interpreted this move on the part of the United States, coming at a time when the Kuomintang armies were hard pressed in Manchuria, as lending "moral and physical weight behind Chiang Kai-shek's armies."

Meanwhile, William Martin, chairman of the board of the Export-Import Bank, said that the bank is prepared to give China loans on specified projects. This statement is said to have also strengthened the Government's position and allayed the fear in official circles that the recent anti-Soviet outburst had been in vain.

An *AP* dispatch from Nanking by Harold Milks gave another side of the arms buying. Milks said that it would cost the Chinese Government US$3 in transport expenses for every dollar's worth of ammunition. "This situation means that the purchase of new arms, ammunition and equipment for China's fighting men will be a waste of money unless the Government at the same time establishes adequate transportation systems to deliver firepower to the front where it is really needed."

The sale of ammunition at this moment, according to *UP*, has boosted Nationalist morale, expedited the proclamation of all-out suppression of the Communists, and likewise strengthened the Nationalists in their stand on Port Arthur and Dairen. There was no effort, in official circles to hide the jubilation over the ammunition sale.

The foregoing prediction was not long in being realized. Kuomintang leaders, under the direction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, decided on June 30 to order a complete mobilization of the nation's manpower resources for the battle against the Communists. The decision included three points: (1) Strengthen the war machine against the Reds; (2) Concentrate the energies of the party and its affiliated youth corps in order to prosecute and better the nation's defense; (3) Prepare to hold national elections without postponement.

No Outright Suppression Order Of Reds

THE proposed proclamation of an expedition for suppressing the Chinese Communists has been rejected in Government policy making circles owing, according to AP, to the fear that this order will add fresh disturbances to China's already battered economy. One other reason reported was the opposition to this plan on the part of the Social Democratic party members of the Government, who constitute the minority in the State Council. They advocated, rather, a call for the mobilization of the Nationalists' powers. The State Council may issue a strong manifesto against the Reds.

Committee men who arrived at the decision to crush the Reds in China interpreted the reported reverses of the Communists at Szepingkai as only the "beginning of a movement to crush the Reds."

In the meantime, the Communist radio broadcast an attack on the sale of American ammunition to the Kuomintang, saying that this step "further exposed the vicious face of American Imperialism." The broadcast, reported by *UP*, called the Americans "aggressors," and called on the people to "destroy Chiang Kai-shek." This latest broadcast is the strongest attack on American policy in China to date.

"These American criminals wishing to wash their hands say these bullets are an obligation left over from the anti-Japanese war and also that they only fit the caliber of Chinese rifles—as if to say that if they did not use these bullets to murder hundreds of thousands of Chinese people they would not be moral human beings and would be punished by heaven," *UP* quoted the Red radio.

Prior to the decision to wage all-out war against the Reds, the Supreme Court ordered the arrest of Mao Tze-tung, head of the Communist Party, "on charges of illegal occupation of Chinese territory." The Chinese Communist Party had been earlier outlawed by the Government, signifying that the latter expected no further peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communists. The order for Mao's arrest, however, did not come as a surprise, considering that Mao has lived for many years with a price on his head.

The local *China Daily Tribune*, commenting on the lifting of the siege of Szepingkai, and indirectly on the strengthening of the Kuomintang decision to suppress the Reds, wrote: "What other action is open to the National Government than armed suppression of this revolt in view of the persistent refusal in the past on the part of the Communists to agree to settle all disputes at the council table?"

Clearly, China's Civil War has entered into its highest and final stage, with all pretense at parleys abandoned and right and wrong to be decided on the battlefield.

* * *

SZEPINGKAI BATTLE

THE Nationalists, according to *Central News*, finally succeeded in breaking through the Communist ring around Szepingkai and in relieving the garrison of that important railway junction after it had withstood an 18-day siege. Officially, this has been interpreted as a victory for the Nationalists and the beginning of the end for the Reds in Manchuria.

The Communists, on the other hand, claimed that they had withdrawn from Szepingkai after achieving their objectives of "leveling American style fortifications, destroying Nationalist manpower and ammunition and seizing food." However that may be—only the future will show what objectives were pursued and achieved—Szepingkai was still in the hands of the Government, but the Communists had managed to capture about 45,000 tons of soybeans, part of the recent 70,000 ton crop in the Northeast. This was acknowledged by an official spokesman who said that about 30,000 tons had been shipped out before the Communist offensive began.

A *UP* dispatch from Peiping said that 90 percent of the buildings in Szepingkai had been destroyed and "the stink of rotting corpses filled the air." According to General Hsiung Shih-hui, the generalissimo's representative in Manchuria, the Communists suffered 50,000 casualties in the siege. Communist claims of Nationalist casualties have not yet been announced.

A renewed mopping up campaign by Government troops began in Shantung province after a lull of several weeks. The Nationalists are attempting to penetrate into the Communist areas on either side the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway and eventually to control the line itself. Initial reports said they had managed to capture a number of towns east of Tsinan, but according to all accounts it was still too early to judge of the success of their operations.

* * *

RELIEF

THE UNRRA suggestion that a ceasefire order be issued in the Yellow River area for the purpose

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

A wide variety of subjects, including handling of relief supplies in China, censorship in this country, the UN charter anniversary, events in Indonesia and Burma, and Eisenhower's resignation from the Army, were commented upon in the American press this week.

* * *

CENSORSHIP

THE *New York Herald Tribune* wrote: "Despite all the fine words on civil liberties in the new Chinese constitution, three Shanghai newspapers have been suppressed by the Nanking Government. Apparently, these papers were accused of spreading Communist propaganda and revealing military secrets. The complaint that they spread Red propaganda seems to be based on the fact that they criticized the government. The complaint that they revealed military secrets appears to result from their publication of news of government defeats in the civil war. They have done no more, so far as dispatches indicate, than what any honest and independent paper in China should be expected to do. The charges on which they were suspended could be made against every publication in China that could, without stretching the truth, be called a newspaper. Even the *Ta Kung Pao*, the most influential paper in China, could be suppressed on precisely the same grounds.

"It is hard to believe that the reputable and liberal men who were induced to take posts in China's new Cabinet approved the suppression of the Shanghai papers. In the past these Cabinet members often have based their strongest criticisms of the Communists on Red denials of civil rights. They certainly cannot justify actions by Nanking which are exactly like those for which they have been denouncing the Communists year after year."

* * *

UNRRA GOODS

THE *Seattle Times* attacked the handling of UNRRA supplies, in particular, the UNRRA fishing boats given to China which, the paper said, have been operated to about 25 percent of capacity.

The paper declared: "From all evidence, certainly, the fishing boat program has been almost a total loss. As to the larger program, the reports are not too reassuring. Last February UNRRA officials in China were advancing the plan to sell US$200,000,000 worth of UNRRA supplies on the open market—that is to say, black market—where prices are out of reach of all but a few Chinese. What disposition has been made of that one news item has not been disclosed."

The *Times* concluded with the statement that China's economy should be stabilized, but added: "According to firsthand accounts, UNRRA is not making much headway in that direction."

INDONESIA

The *New York Times*, commenting on recent developments in Indonesia, and especially the resignation of Premier Sutan Sjanrir, said that the Indonesian "extremists" had gained a victory over the moderates. The *Times* said that Sjanrir favored acceptance of Dutch proposals for a United States of Indonesia.

"In their fight for freedom from colonial rule, the peoples of Southeast Asia have had the sympathy of most Americans. However, we believe that they will be ill-advised if they attempt now to make haste too swiftly. There are practical benefits to be gained from an association with the white man on a basis of equality. . . . There are few who doubt that the Republicans eventually could win a war against the Dutch, or at least make it impossible for the Dutch ever to gain control of their land. But they would exhaust themselves in such a struggle and inherit a country in even worse straits than it is now. In cooperation lies a far better hope for tomorrow than in war."

* * *

EISENHOWER

THE *Washington Daily News*, commenting on Eisenhower's future post as president of Columbia University, wrote: "General Dwight D. Eisenhower is an admirable selection for the presidency and should enjoy a notable career in this new field of science."

* * *

BURMA

THE *Baltimore Sun* commended the progress of Burma toward independence, and added: "The flexibility of the Labor Government in accepting the changed relations of the Orient and adapting the political framework thereto, far from 'scuttling' the Empire, has given British influence and wealth a new lease of security. . . ."

Not only have British and Burmese lives been saved by this yielding of power but the delicate fabric of Burmese-British entente has remained unbroken. Burned warehouses and cargo ships in the harbors of Haiphong and Soerabaya are clear enough indication of how valuable such an understanding is — for Burmese or for the British, the paper said.

"Whether or not Burma remains within the Commonwealth will be decided by the new Constituent Assembly. But at least she will certainly remain closely bound to Britain by commercial and military treaty. Meanwhile, under the present degree to stability the country is enabled to recover economically. Provided there remains a strong Burmese government during the period of difficulty, there is no reason why the new pattern for Burma should not pay Britain, if less bountiful, even more secure dividends than the old," the *Sun* concluded.

of repairing dikes has not yet been accepted by the Government, although the necessity for dike repairs to avert disastrous floods has been agreed to, *Reuter* reported from Nanking. Dr. Hollington K. Tong said earlier that the Government was considering Harlan Cleveland's proposal "favorably," but that "he was not aware of its complete acceptance."

The local office of the China Liberated Area Relief Association (Communist) continued to publish charges of alleged discrimination on the part of UNRRA and CNRRA in implementing the relief and rehabilitation program in Communist areas. This week, CLARA circulated a sizable dossier in which it revealed "the breach of faith on the part of UNRRA and CNRRA" in commitments made and not carried out.

Ling Chung, director of CLARA operations, charged that only two percent of UNRRA supplies (46,000 tons out of more than 2,000,000) which have reached China have been delivered to Communist controled areas. "A very large part of UNRRA supplies have already become a source of help to the Nationalist Government for the further prosecution of the Civil War. Only a small part of the supplies which came to China have actually reached the needy people in both areas," Ling Chung claimed.

The CLARA office placed responsibility for the premature closure of the Yellow River gap last March on UNRRA's shoulders, which led to "disaster for countless poor people; hundreds were drowned, and hundreds of thousands were rendered homeless; a calamity for which UNRRA must bear its share of responsibility in the light of history."

Furthermore, CLARA charged that its representatives were barred from participation in allocation committees and that CLARA's local office had been cut off from communication with its head offices since the withdrawal of Communist representatives from Nanking.

Among other things, CLARA's statement charged: "We have the impression that UNRRA tries to suppress those of its personnel who remain loyal to the policy of nondiscrimination, and forces the resignation of such personnel on the grounds that they are too prejudiced in favor of the Communist side."

China expects a salt surplus of 20,000,000 piculs over demand in the current year. The estimated production of the salt fields is at 58,000,000 piculs while demand is not likely to exceed 37,000,000 piculs. This is said to be the first case in the postwar period in any field of production where supply has exceeded demand.

* * *

Argentina is preparing to compete with China in the tung oil field within the next few years, when that country's tung oil output, which is 4,500 short tons at present, is expected to reach 30,000 tons annually. The present output is 45 times higher than that of 1941.

Who's Who in China

DR. WEI TAO-MING, diplomat and government official, and present Governor of Taiwan; born at Kiukiang, Kiangsi, in 1897; was graduated from First Middle School in 1917, after which studied in

Dr. Wei Tao-ming

（魏道明字伯聰）

French College, Peking; went to France in 1919, entering University of Paris winning degree of Docteur en Droit, 1924; Albion College, LL. D., 1943; University of Colorado, LL. D., 1944; returned to China after completion of education and practised law in Shanghai, 1926; when National Government was established in Nanking, became secretary-general of Ministry of Justice; went to Europe and America to study constructive affairs on behalf of government; returned to China in 1928, promoted to vice-minister of Justice, and concurrently served as a member of National Educational Foundation Fund Committee, member of Boxer Indemnity Committee, member of Central Political Council and member of Sino-Italian Boxer Indemnity Committee; was mayor of Nanking, and concurrently served as member of National Reconstruction Commission, 1930-32; director of *China Times*, *The China Evening News* and *Shun Shih News Agency*, 1935; secretary-general of Executive Yuan (Chinese cabinet) also member of Supreme Council for National Defense during early years of war until nominated to post of Chinese ambassador to France, 1941; Chinese ambassador to United States, 1942-46; member, Chinese Delegation, United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945; Chinese chief delegate and vice-chairman of Far Eastern Commission, 1945-46; vice president of Legislative Yuan (Chinese parliament), 1946-47; Governor of Taiwan, since April 1947; address: Government House, Taipeh, Taiwan.

* * *

Of the 75,000 tons of soybeans collected during the past year, 45,000 tons still remain stored in various Manchurian towns, awaiting shipment out. Of these, 5,000 tons are stored in Mukden, Yingkow and Tiehling, 15,000 tons in Changchun, 10,000 tons in Szepingkai, and 5,000 tons in Meihokow, Sian and Kungchuling. The exact losses from the current fighting cannot be ascertained, as most of the foregoing centers are under Communist occupation. Official circles doubt the posibility of another collection of soybeans this year.

What Chinese Papers Say...

AFTER the definite statement in Washington that the much hoped for United States loan to China would not be forthcoming by June 30, Chinese papers confined themselves to expressions of disappointment at this "abandoning" of China by the United States, and some have even gone so far as to pen veiled threats that Chinese foreign policy is liable to change in some unnamed direction if America persists in "forgetting her friends." This bitterness was offset to some extent at the American announcement that 130,000,000 rounds of ammunition would be "unfrozen" and this led some government papers to suggest that the Truman doctrine is now being applied to this country.

* * *

FOREIGN POLICY

THE *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, official organ of the Kuomintang, in an editorial entitled "Watch U.S. Far East Policy," said that "we do not believe that the center of gravity of American Far Eastern policy is to help Japan regain her power, nor do we believe that American policy toward China will long remain at the present wait-and-see stage."

The paper asserted that China's "difficult plight" is certainly not due solely to her internal political problems. "If China were not manipulated by power politics, the current rebellion certainly would not have become so extensive," the paper added.

The paper also said that the "deterioration" of the Northeast situation has prevented the Government from making use of "national reconstruction resources in a leisurely manner." Finally, the paper urged that the United States reexamine her entire Far East policy.

In a lengthy editorial entitled "The United States Should Make A New Decision," the *Shun Pao*, mentioning an editorial which appeared earlier in the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, attempted to refute the statements made therein and added: "Certainly, we cannot admit that Chinese politics today can be compared with those of Greece or Turkey. We cannot but regret that the *Post* has misinterpreted Chinese politics."

The *Shun Pao* admonished the American paper for not understanding the "difficult position in which the Chinese Government finds itself," and "ignoring the sentiments and wishes of the vast majority of the Chinese people."

"China certainly is unwilling to ask the United States for alms, and will naturally have a way of working out her own solution. However, consequences of the United States' failure to give aid to China merit the attention and consideration of the American Government and the American people."

In another editorial on the subject, the *Sin Wan Pao* arrived at the conclusion that "we must first be able to help ourselves before others will help us."

* * *

JAPAN

THE *Ta Kung Pao* contended that China should act in the face of the renascent Japanese problem, and should not always "follow the lead of the United States on this issue."

"Vice-President Sun Fo feels that Japan should be made a 'buffer state designed to stem the expansion of Red totalitarianism.' Such a view suits the Japanese rulers perfectly, because under the pretext of anti-Communism, the Japanese could ask the United States for loans, expand there industries and increase their military and economic power" the *Ta Kung Pao* wrote.

The paper recalled events in history and drew the conclusion that the signing of the anti-Comintern pact was a screen for an attack against China.

"The rise and fall of Japan has to do with China's national destiny. We should judge everything by reason and have a correct conception of Japan," the paper concluded.

* * *

PRICES

THE *Shun Pao* discussed the recurrence of price increases in the last two weeks in an editorial, "How to Deal With the New Price Rises."

The paper pointed out to the measures embodied in the Economic Reform Plan of the Executive Yuan of June 20 "emphasize the basic manner in which this problem can be solved." Such measures as the pressing down of prices by imposing ceilings, the prohibition of hoarding, and other vital points are not even mentioned in the plan, the *Shun Pao* said.

"We feel that in dealing with the current emergency situation the Government has been acting a little too leisurely," the paper noted.

* * *

LABOR BILL

SEVERAL papers commented on the passage of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill in spite of President Truman's veto. The *Sin Wan Pao*, discussing the implications of the law, suggested that Congress should reconsider this bill before labor strikes have assumed very large proportions.

The *Lih Pao*, organ of the official General Labor Union, saw crisis facing the United States if the law continued in force.

"The main objective of the Truman Doctrine is to restrict the activities of the laborers and to deprive them of their privileges, thereby consolidating the position of the employers and the big capitalists," the *Lih Pao* asserted.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Parable

ANGLO-SAXON SAINTS AND SCHOLARS *by Eleanor Shipley Duckett. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York,* 1947. 459 *pp., with bibliography and index.* US$5.00. *Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

THE title of this book suggests thoughts far removed from our world today. Dr. Duckett is professor of classical languages and literatures in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; her book has all the scholarship that information implies. Yet the book has a very human appeal. The 7th and 8th centuries, when these men lived—Aldhelm of Malmesbury, Wilfrid of York, Bede of Jarrow, and Boniface of Devon—were a long period of warfare and uncertainty in England and in Europe.

These men, says Dr. Duckett, "labored on...knowing that all things in time must pass, that the One and the Eternal were all that mattered. Suffering, whether for himself or in others, was each man's inheritance from Adam; it was the part of each to redeem his little world in his own measure of power and to leave the rest to hope."

A good faith for any man to live by today. Churchmen all, these men represented the one cultural influence of their time. Morally they all exemplify English perseverance. Consider Boniface who went as an English missionary into Germany, lived among the Hessians, the Chatti of whom Tacitus wrote: "Other men go forth for a battle, but the Chatti go forth for war." So too he worked among the Thuringian Christians, where "the pagans (reviewer's query: shall we call them Nazis?) had been urging them with threats to abandon their faith for the worship of Woden and Thor."

"Slowly," writes Dr. Duckett, "the determination coupled with the kindness of Boniface made their way among the people of Thuringia." Perhaps here too lies a parable, for Britons and Americans, whose commands in defeated Germany have this difficult double role to play.

Lebanon

SPIRITS REBELLIOUS *by Kahlil Gibran. Published by Philosophical Library, New York,* 1947. 121 *pp.,* US$2.75. *Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

KAHLIL Gibran's "Tears and Laughter" was reviewed in the *China Weekly Review* of May 17 last. "Spirits Rebellious," like that book, is a translation by Anthony Rizcallah Ferris of one of Gibran's early works, written when the present Republic of Lebanon was under backward Turkish rule.

One may not be wrong in thinking that the publication of this hitherto untranslated work at this time may be intended to have bearing upon conditions in this Arab country today. It is of the nature of an appeal for liberty, for economic and social justice, under the rather thin story of a young monk, whose name is Khalil, expelled from a convent, and persecuted by the ruling sheikh, for teaching "danger-ridden ideas" of restoring fields and vineyards and exploited wealth to the poor. The clash of love of man and woman against reactionary tradition is also thinly woven into the theme.

Khalil remains in the village and overcomes his adversary the sheikh by winning the people to his side, and this rhythmic prose-poem closes with the thought: "Since that year and up to our present time, each fellah in that village commenced to reap with joy the crop which he sowed with toil and labor. The land which the fellahin tilled and the vineyards they cultivated became their own property."

Considered in a literary light *Spirits Rebellious* does not bear comparison with *The Prophet* and other works of Gibran's which have become well known. But its theme, the protest against the continuance of medieval conditions which make for the sense of injustice and social resentment, is one to which the Chinese Government in our own time must also find an answer.

Non-Professorial

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS *by Stephen Enke, Ph.D. and Virgil Salera Ph.D. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. New York,* 1947. 730 *pp. Reviewed by J. R. Kaim.*

SINCE V-J Day this reviewer has read and occasionally reviewed nearly a dozen new economic textbooks, mostly American. Among such books very few, if any, really tried to educate the student and to train him for future economic research work. Clearcut ready-made views were presented as "facts" and almost axioms so that naive youngsters may well have gained the impression they were being given only the truth, the patent ideas on economics—theories, and practices, everything pressed into easy-to-take tablets.

From such textbooks for parrots, "International Economics" differs very much. While attempting to analyse trade and finance in terms of modern theories and findings, the book offers a variety of thoughts and thus demonstrates that after all economics is a science and that to study economics as a science is something very different from a bank clerk's practical work.

Although basing their book on modern thoughts and up-to-date experiences, the authors, fortunately, did not forget to deal with "classical" theories such as the gold standard problem, the labor theory of value and various other systems which, though not accepted at present, have played an important role in the development of economic theories.

The whole material is handled by the two authors in such a way that to study economics may be considered almost a pleasure by young readers; far from being sober and dry the book is as little "professorial" as possible.

Chapters dealing with the International Monetary Fund and Bank, exchange stabilization funds and restricted currency areas show that the latest developments have been taken into consideration. To readers in China, the chapters dealing with trade regulations and import restrictions may be of particular interest just at present.

Apparently, the authors have tried to avoid generalizations as much as possible. The issues are clearly stated and when it comes to dealing with theories the authors keep as close to earth as possible; as what they wanted to produce was a textbook for young students, this reviewer opines they were right not to embark on scientific problems which in fact are not put to them for solution. On the other hand reading the book chapter by chapter students will no doubt grasp that there are real, great problems, that ideas of economists may diverge widely and that, as is the case with any other science, there can be no patent solutions.

For Day To Day Coverage

of

The Chinese Press

Subscribe to The

DAILY TRANSLATION SERVICE

Up-to-the-minute coverage of Industrial, Commercial and Political News which does not appear in any other English-language publication. Read translations from today's Chinese newspapers today.

Special translations made of Documents, Speeches, Articles, etc. upon request.

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT,

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

208/160 Chung Cheng Lu (E) Tel. 14772

COMPLETE MARFAK LUBRICATION

CAN BE OBTAINED IN SHANGHAI AT THE FOLLOWING

CALTEX SERVICE STATIONS

CALTEX

• 1052 BUBBLING WELL ROAD	TEL. 36361
• 786 AVENUE JOFFRE	TEL. 68936
• 363 AVE DU ROI ALBERT	TEL. 73673
• 668 AVENUE FOCH	TEL 66075
• 240 HONAN ROAD	TEL 14868
• 1861 RUE PROSPER PARIS	TEL. 68849
• 942 YU YUEN ROAD	— —

THE TEXAS CO. (CHINA) LTD.

WHEELOCK BLDG SHANGHAI

NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
10.13	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
10.18	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
11.10	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		30.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	↓ A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A D	5.28	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	CHANGAN-TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	↓ A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

***Printed by THE MERCURY PRESS